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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1871. NO. 217.

FIRST EDITION.

PARIS.

ARSON AND ASSASSINATION THREATENED.

Surrender of the Insurgents at Vincennes.

Disarmament of Paris Ordered.

All Insurgent Leaders Captured or Killed.

The Losses of the Insurgents.

Gen. Donai's Official Report.

Arson and Assassination—Disarmament of Paris—The City Tranquil and Trade Reviving—Insurgent Losses—All their Leaders Captured or Killed.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The inhabitants of Belleville have openly announced that they will make reprisals, and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. There are constant discoveries of stores of petroleum in Paris.

The insurgents of Fort Vincennes have surrendered unconditionally to the Versailles troops.

The *Gaulois* announces that the Orleans Princes will be allowed to live in France.

Thiers has ordered the disarmament of Paris and the dissolution of the National Guards in the Department of the Seine, with the exception of those gratuitary proclamation to the army.

Paris is tranquil and trade slowly shows signs of reviving. The soldiers have been feted by the inhabitants. The arrests of the insurgents continue. The insurgent losses previous to May 22, when the Versailles troops entered Paris, are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and 26,000 prisoners, and from May 22 at 10,000 killed and wounded, and 30,000 prisoners. The prisoners have all been sent to Versailles. General La Cecilia, with a few followers, has fled to the Castle of Vincennes, but upon the commencement of the erection of the siege works by the Versailles he at once surrendered.

Geneva: Donai officially reports having lost forty officers and six hundred men during the engagements in which his troops have participated since the Versailles army entered Paris.

Paris journals demand the cessation of summary executions.

Several attempts were made yesterday to assassinate officers of the army. The bodies of the murdered priests are to lie in state for a week.

With the exception of Pyatt and Grousset, all the Commune chiefs have been killed or taken prisoners.

A Sad Picture.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Paris, telegraphs Sunday evening: Paris looks completely calmed. The shops are all closed, and even those of vital necessity, such as provision stores, remain shut. Some wine shops and grocery stores have also suspended business. I walked across Paris last night and never saw anything so desolate. Huge barricades, with sentinels every hundred yards and one shabby civilian. There were no sounds but the footfall of sentinels, and those only made them start, as they kept their pockets on flagstones. The old revolutionary system of denunciation is going on with terrific force.

Nadar, the aeronaut, has been arrested for supposed sympathy with the Commune. Nobody was safe, even in the presence of their most intimate friends. A rash word or an imprudent gesture by a man or woman insured instant arrest. Several women, and even children, were seized by the brutal soldiery and shot. The saddest feature is the conduct of the women. Female insurgents, it is stated, by them are detected firing the houses of innocent persons with petroleum.

Victor Hugo Expelled from Belgium—Proclamation from MacMahon.

BRUSSELS, May 30.—In the Belgian Senate to-day Baron Darethan, in reply to M. Rodes, stated the Government, having become convinced that the presence of Victor Hugo was compromising to Belgium, has requested Hugo to leave the country, and upon his refusal to do so the King signed a decree the object of which was to force Hugo to leave from the country. The Prime Minister added that the decree would be enforced.

LONDON, May 30.—Victor Hugo, having been driven out of Belgium, is coming to London.

The *Daily News* says: Trains for Paris will run tomorrow. The people of Brussels have smashed a window in Victor Hugo's house, and the police now guard the house.

A proclamation from Marshal MacMahon to the people of Paris announces their deliverance from the reign of terror of the Communists, and that order, security and labor are about being re-established.

WASHINGTON.

A VERY SINGULAR WILL.

A New Yorker Wills $11,000,000 to the Government—Jay Cooke's Offer to Take the Remainder of the New Loan Declined—The Bowen Trigamy Case—Decoration Day Ceremonies, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1871.

A Singular Will.

Information has reached the Treasury Department of a singular will just made in New York. A gentleman named Derby, of that city, owns property to the amount of eleven million dollars, much of it in the wholesale dry goods store of Blackwood & Co., and extended to G. A. Arnold's hat store, and Judd, Reid & Co.'s, wholesale dry goods; also on the east side of Water street to A. Splicks & Co.'s wholesale dry goods store, and J. E. Sheldon's stationary store, and Bernstin's shoe store, all of which were totally destroyed. The owners of Lyons & Co.'s wholesale dry goods; N. Smith & Co., boots and shoes; H. Williams, saddler; Bidgood's National Book Store, and R. Banks, crockery store, were all badly damaged. Loss estimated at $200,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1871.

COTTON EXCHANGE.

The New York Cotton Exchange held a meeting to-day. The annual reports state the sales from September 19 to May 28 to be 857,346 bales, besides contracts for future delivery of 1,987,426 bales, a large portion of which has been officially reported. Hanover Building has been purchased as the headquarters of the Exchange. A committee was appointed to nominate candidates for officers for the ensuing year.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Nemesis, from Liverpool.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions this morning Judge Bedford sentenced Wm. McNevins, the murderer of Edward Hines, to be hanged on the 14th of July, the same day with Foster.

FIRE.

Works the communists destroyed the palace of the Tuileries, the loss which grieved the Parisians most was the destruction, among costly works of art and beauty, of Vier, Daubats & Co.'s cream ale.

SECOND EDITION.

THE SACRED ASHES.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

AN IMPOSING PAGEANT.

GEN. MEADE AND GOV. GEARY.

The Reception of the Hero of Gettysburg—The Procession—Speeches of General Meade and Governor Geary—Oration of Judge Kirkpatrick—The Dedicatory Poem—Interesting Exercises of the Soldiers' Orphans—The Military Review, &c., &c.

Observance of the Day in Tyrone, Franklin, Washington and Huntingdon, Pa., Steubenville, O., and Other Neighboring Cities and Towns.

Memorial Day has become a national holiday, and its recurrence is an occasion looked forward to with solemn interest by those who have offered upon the altar of their country fathers, brothers, sons and husbands. The day was yesterday marked with peculiar interest and significance, since it witnessed the formal dedication of the elegant monument erected to the memory of the four thousand soldiers from Allegheny county who died on the battle-field and on the march, in prison and in hospitals, and who make up our "roll of honor."

The day was most auspicious, being bright and beautiful, and the entire county seemed to have joined in the solemn and impressive ceremonies. Business of all kinds was suspended, the schools were dismissed, shops, stores and dwellings were forsaken, and all combined to render the occasion a grand gala day. The streets were handsomely decorated with flags, and everywhere could be seen evidences of hearty co-operation and sympathy with the purposes and ceremonies of the day. The procession was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in the city, and was conducted throughout with the utmost good taste and decorum.

At the Cemeteries.

The decoration of the graves of the soldiers buried in the several graveyards in this city, Allegheny and the south side boroughs, was not forgotten or neglected by any means, and the various Posts had seen that their graves were strewn with flowers and assisted by the children of the Sabbath Schools and public schools, and patriotic citizens, early yesterday morning in a quiet unostentatious manner, entirely befitting the occasion, decorated the graves of their fallen comrades, those who sacrificed themselves for the nation's honor. The ceremonies, notwithstanding they were shorn of all pomp, parade and noise, were nevertheless impressive, and the memory of the most intimate friends, the beautiful flowers of May, amid the mournful dirge of the bands accompanying the delegation to the cemeteries, many a heart was stirred with emotion and many an eye was wet with tears. Though the day was set apart for the dedication of the monument, it is with pleasure we record the fact of the decoration of the graves not having been neglected in the least. On the contrary, it struck us forcibly as interest which has made Decoration Day truly a National holiday, was heartily manifested.

ALLEGHENY AND OTHER CEMETERIES.

At seven o'clock A. M. the members of Posts 3 and 117, G. A. R., met at their headquarters. They were provided with flowers, suitably arranged, and started for the Allegheny Cemetery. Both went quietly, without music even. They proceeded on cars to the Cemetery, and marched to the grave of Gen. Hays, where they were met by Post 117. Details from the two Posts then proceeded to the various parts of the Cemetery where soldiers' graves were located, and decorated them appropriately. Several of the detachment of members, while this was being done, proceeded to Mt. Mary's Cemetery, and deposited flowers on all the graves of soldiers there.

The children of the Washington District School, some three hundred in number, with delegations at the school house, marched with them to Allegheny Cemetery, arriving there yesterday, formed in "open ranks" at the gates of the Cemetery, and as the members of the G. A. R. passed through supplied each with a handsome bouquet.

IN ALLEGHENY CITY

The exercises were under the direction of Sheridan Post 88, G. A. R., A. Patterson, Chief Marshal, with W. W. Tyson, J. C. Donaldson and James Kibler, Assistants. The Post was accompanied by other members, duly discharged soldiers and sailors, and citizens, Ade Lincoln Temple of Honor, Iron City Temple and other societies. The participants assembled at the Diamond, corner of Juniata and Beaver avenue at seven o'clock, and marched up Beaver avenue to Montgomery, up to Jackson, thence to Mount Union Cemetery.

The school children, under the charge of the Principals, preceded the procession, taken up positions on the north side of Main Avenue, during the passage of the procession into the Cemetery the children presented each a handsome floral design or wreath, and sang the Soldiers Memorial Hymn. The procession formed round the central plot, where the ceremonies, the prayer, the singing of hymns and the dirge by the band. Hymn, "They Sleep in Glory."

Address by Post Commander. Hymn—"Blest are the martyred dead." Prayer by Rev. Joseph Kerr. Hymn—"Let the dead have rest and true rest." Placing of flowers on graves of comrades enclosed in square by centre plot, assisted by Rev. Baird. Dirge. Oration by General D. Leasure.

At the close of the ceremonies the comrades, assisted by others, placed flowers on each soldier's grave. The procession went to the Tree Hill Cemetery, where, with appropriate ceremonies, the soldiers' graves were similarly decorated. A squad of the Mayor's police were in attendance at each cemetery, to preserve order.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Col. J. W. Patterson, Post No. 151, G. A. R., of Birmingham, had charge of the decoration ceremonies on the South Side, and early in the morning was arranging for a proper observance of the ceremonies. A large number of citizens turned out, and the members of the Post were assisted in their decorating by the Allegheny Cornet Band, of the East Birmingham Methodist Episcopal Church, and also those of the Birmingham Methodist Episcopal Church, the members of the Red Men's organization, Mt. Oliver Hook and Ladder Company, and Walton Rose and Mechanic Companies. The exercises at the several places, as follows: Zimmerman's Cemetery, Concord Church, Lutheran and Catholic Graveyards, the Catholic, Methodist, and Lutheran Cemeteries, were very impressive. Detachments of the Post visited these various places, and strewed upon the graves of all the soldiers buried therein the choicest of flowers, and the bands, two in number, performed most mournful dirges.

The Soldiers' Orphans.

The presence in our city yesterday of the soldiers' orphans of the Uniontown and Phillipsburg Soldier's Orphan's Schools, was by no means an unimportant or unimpressive feature of the occasion as they were never here before together.

THE DELEGATION FROM PHILLIPSBURG.

Those from the Phillipsburg School, numbering 120 in all—69 girls and 61 boys, in charge of their Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Taylor and ten of the lady teachers, reached the city at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and were escorted by a delegation of the G. A. R., which met them at the depot, to City Hall, where Mr. Lee S. Smith and others of the G. A. R., as well as some of our most prominent citizens—Barclay Preston, C. W. Batchelor, and H. J. Moore, Esqs., and the ever welcome, patriotic ladies of the city, had prepared a bountiful repast. It comprised everything good and substantial, and the children partook of it in a way. The boys wore small straw hats and uniforms; the girls pink calico dresses and brown hats trimmed with blue ribbon. Every other girl had a silk flag in her hand, and every alternate girl a bouquet of flowers.

After the refreshments had disappeared of and while waiting for the arrival of the pupils from the Uniontown schools, to wear away the time, Mr. Taylor had the boys, who were mostly from nine years old, and the least boy in the school, recite the piece he was to speak at the monument, namely: "A Speech on the Battle of Gettysburg." The piece is a parody on Tennyson's "Six Hundred," and was written by Mr. Taylor, superintendent of the school. The piece was rendered in fine style, the speaker winning the encomiums of all who heard him. The girls sang the "Memorial Tribute of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphans," written by Miss Maggie N. Taylor, beginning:

"Honor the brave true-hearted,
The heroes of our land."

The children all apparently love their Superintendent and teachers, and the expression of gratitude upon their faces as they partook of the meal spread before them, forced upon those who had helped to provide for them, the conclusion that the little ones also loved them. We are sure they did, and it is certainly a pleasure to know of the city in so well supplied with such institutions of patriotic people. Mr. Taylor informed our reporter that notwithstanding there have been 61 boys confined in the school during the past six years, not a single death has occurred, though many have been received in a terribly diseased condition.

THE UNIONTOWN DELEGATION.

About one o'clock, the train on the Connellsville Railroad, which, had it not been for an accident, would have arrived at ten o'clock, got in, and the children of the Uniontown school were met upon it, were conducted to City Hall, under the escort of a committee of the G. A. R., and treated in like manner as those of the Phillipsburg School. They were 130 also from this school, 38 girls and 92 boys, the former wearing pink calico dresses and light straw gypsey hats trimmed in blue, and the boys dark blue coats, light blue pantaloons and soldier caps. They were accompanied by a band, composed of nine of the orphans which discoursed music both on the way to the hall and while in the procession. The children from both schools rode in wagons for the most part covered over with canvas, in order to shield them as much as possible from the sun, and besides the music by the band, sang appropriate songs while riding over the route.

Having neglected to state previously, we will now mention that before leaving City Hall the children filled their pockets were filled with crackers, in order that they might satisfy their hunger should it come on them before they would get home. This was a very wise proceeding on the part of the subsistence committee, especially in regard to the Uniontown schools' boys, it was very late before they started for home last evening, and they had a long ride before them. There is yet a large amount of provisions on hand, which, as soon as it can be collected together, will be donated to some of the charitable institutions in the city.

Reception of General Meade.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, a delegation consisting of representatives from the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, old soldiers, and a committee from City Councils, left yesterday morning, at six o'clock, on a special train, under charge of Messrs. Creighton and Pitcairn, for Derry, for the purpose of meeting Gen. Meade and escorting him to the city.

The following gentlemen composed the committees:

Committee of Reserves and Soldiers—Col. Robert Anderson, Dr. E. Donnelly, Gen. Charles Barnes, Gen. J. R. Sweitzer, Col. J. B. Ramsey, Ed. Abel, Thomas H. Hunter, E. Milliken, G. Mehaffey, J. Dithridge, W. J. Carson, John Murray, Alex. Morland, J. Moore, Capt. W. M. Daugherty, A. Kramer.

Committee of City Councils—Dr. A. H. Gross, C. W. Batchelor, A. Arthurs, R. Smith, R. M. Snodgrass, H. G. Lloyd, M. Edwards, H. W. Oliver, Jr.

The car was neatly decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers. The engine, No. 419, was under charge of Engineer Doran.

After a run of an hour and a half, the train reached Derry, some fifteen minutes before the arrival of the Cincinnati Express, which contained the distinguished General.

THE RECEPTION.

On the arrival of the train, at Derry, Gen. Meade, accompanied by his adjutant, R. C. Drum, got aboard the special train, where he was received by Gen. J. R. Sweitzer, on behalf of Col. Anderson and the dedication. Gen. Sweitzer said:

GENERAL MEADE:—Old Bob Anderson, with a committee composed of Pennsylvania Reserves, and a few old soldiers who have served under you, sent me a dele gation of City Councils, come out to meet you and escort you to the city. The duty of making a speech was assigned to Col. Anderson, but the anticipation of doing it has made him do what he never did in the presence of an enemy—*back down*. The Colonel alleges that he is not much of a talker, and he has requested me to take his place. I have consented to do so and I am no better talker than he is. You can rest assurred that you will not have a very long speech inflicted upon you. We welcome you with open arms and warm hearts to our city.

REPLY OF GEN. MEADE.

General Meade made a brief reply, in which he said:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot but express my deepest gratitude for the attention your delegation in coming so far, at so early an hour, to escort me to Pittsburgh, the chief city of Western Pennsylvania. I know there are many brave soldiers in this part of the State who stood by me in the hour of danger, and I have frequently the desire to visit you, but have heretofore been prevented in consequence of the interference of my official duties. It affords me great pleasure to meet you, gentlemen, and to be with you in honoring the memory of the brave men of your county who fell in defense of the nation.

The train speed on its way west at a rapid rate, making an average of about forty-five miles an hour.

THE GENERAL'S SWORD.

Gen. Meade has with him the costly and elegant sword presented to him by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Rappahannock Station, during the war. The scabbard is gilt, and the blade of the finest steel. The hilt is encircled with emeralds, and on the scabbard, under the hilt, are the initials "G. G. M." in diamonds. Under this is the coat of arms, in enamel, encircled with a wreath of diamonds, and below is a list of battles in which Gen. General participated; to-wit: Mechanicsville, Gaines's Hill, New Market Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, (second), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Under this is the United States coat of arms, encircled with diamonds.

The party spent a very pleasant time on board the train, under the courteous attentions of Messrs. Creighton and Pitcairn, arrived at the Union Depot about 9:30, and at once proceeded to the dining room, where breakfast was in waiting.

EXTENDING THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY.

After breakfast, Dr. A. H. Gross, President of the Select Council, in behalf of the citizens, extended the hospitalities of the city to the General, and expressed the hope that he would spend an agreeable season in the city. Our people, and carry with us on his departure kindly recollections of the Iron City.

Gen. Meade thanked the citizens of Pittsburgh, through their representative, for the very kind attendance, and expressed his gratification at the opportunity of spending a brief period with them.

TO THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

After exchanging congratulations with a number of soldiers and citizens, who had assembled to bid the General welcome, the party proceeded to the Monongahela House, in carriages, under the escort of the Geary Dragoons, in the following order:

First Carriage—Gen. Meade, Robert Anderson, Gen. Charles Barnes, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer.

Second Carriage—Adjutant General R. C. Drum, A. E. Donnelly, J. B. Weaver, Esq., Col. Ramsey.

Third Carriage—Col. J. B. Ramsey, S. B. Cluley, Thos. H. Hunter and Wm. Phillips, Esqs.

Fourth Carriage—Dr. A. H. Gross, C. W. Bachelor, R. M. Snodgrass, A. Arthurs.

Fifth Carriage—H. W. Oliver, Jr., R. Smith, H. G. Lloyd, M. Edwards.

At the Monongahela House, General Meade was received by the military and civil authorities, and became the guest of the Eighteenth Division of the National Guard, Major General Geary.

General A. L. Fearson received General Meade on behalf of the military, and Mayor Brush on behalf of the citizens.

The Procession.

The various Posts of the G. A. R., military and civic organizations, and the several divisions, formed in line at the appointed hour, with the exception of the Division commanders, but of course considerably more time than was allowed was required to accomplish this.

At two o'clock precisely a gun was fired from the Monongahela wharf, between Grant and Smithfield streets, which was the signal for the Chief Marshal and staff to move up Grant to Smithfield street and Third avenue, and the formation into line of the several brigades. A second gun was fired, the signal for the first brigade to wheel into column by platoons. Five minutes later, when the last gun was fired, the procession began its march in the following order:

Squad of city police in charge of Lieut. Wilmot.
General Meade and Staff, Major General Geary and Staff, Marshal and staff officers.
Brass Band from Cumberland, led by T. F. Kirk.
100 members of Post No. 3, G. A. R. in buggies and on foot in charge of Major E. A. Montooth.
Committee to receive Soldiers Orphans, Messrs. Stone, Shinn and Hubbard in buggies.
Eight wagons containing orphan girls from Phillipsburg and Uniontown.
Omnibus and six carriages containing Pittsburgh and Allegheny orphans.
Eleven wagons containing the orphan boys from the two schools.

THE MILITARY.

General G. G. Meade and Major General Pearson commanding Eighteenth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania and staff.
Assistance, The Post was accompanied by honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and citizens, Ade Lincoln Temple of Honor, Iron City Temple and other societies. The participants assembled at the Diamond, corner of Juniata and Beaver avenue at seven o'clock, and marched up Beaver avenue to Montgomery, up to Jackson, thence to Mount Union Cemetery.

The school children, under the charge of the Principals, preceded the procession, taken up positions on the north side of Main Avenue, during the passage of the procession into the Cemetery the children presented each a handsome floral design or wreath, and sang the Soldiers Memorial Hymn. The procession formed round the central plot, where the ceremonies, the prayer, the singing of hymns and the dirge by the band. Hymn, "They Sleep in Glory."

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REPLY OF GEN. MEADE.

General Meade made a brief reply, in which he said:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot but express my deepest gratitude for the attention your delegation in coming so far, at so early an hour, to escort me to Pittsburgh, the chief city of Western Pennsylvania. I know there are many brave soldiers in this part of the State who stood by me in the hour of danger, and I have frequently the desire to visit you, but have heretofore been prevented in consequence of the interference of my official duties. It affords me great pleasure to meet you, gentlemen, and to be with you in honoring the memory of the brave men of your county who fell in defense of the nation.

The train speed on its way west at a rapid rate, making an average of about forty-five miles an hour.

THE GENERAL'S SWORD.

Gen. Meade has with him the costly and elegant sword presented to him by the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Rappahannock Station, during the war. The scabbard is gilt, and the blade of the finest steel. The hilt is encircled with emeralds, and on the scabbard, under the hilt, are the initials "G. G. M." in diamonds. Under this is the coat of arms, in enamel, encircled with a wreath of diamonds, and below is a list of battles in which Gen. General participated; to-wit: Mechanicsville, Gaines's Hill, New Market Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, (second), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Under this is the United States coat of arms, encircled with diamonds.

The party spent a very pleasant time on board the train, under the courteous attentions of Messrs. Creighton and Pitcairn, arrived at the Union Depot about 9:30, and at once proceeded to the dining room, where breakfast was in waiting.

EXTENDING THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE CITY.

After breakfast, Dr. A. H. Gross, President of the Select Council, in behalf of the citizens, extended the hospitalities of the city to the General, and expressed the hope that he would spend an agreeable season in the city. Our people, and carry with us on his departure kindly recollections of the Iron City.

Gen. Meade thanked the citizens of Pittsburgh, through their representative, for the very kind attendance, and expressed his gratification at the opportunity of spending a brief period with them.

TO THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

After exchanging congratulations with a number of soldiers and citizens, who had assembled to bid the General welcome, the party proceeded to the Monongahela House, in carriages, under the escort of the Geary Dragoons, in the following order:

First Carriage—Gen. Meade, Robert Anderson, Gen. Charles Barnes, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer.

Second Carriage—Adjutant General R. C. Drum, A. E. Donnelly, J. B. Weaver, Esq., Col. Ramsey.

Third Carriage—Col. J. B. Ramsey, S. B. Cluley, Thos. H. Hunter and Wm. Phillips, Esqs.

Fourth Carriage—Dr. A. H. Gross, C. W. Bachelor, R. M. Snodgrass, A. Arthurs.

Fifth Carriage—H. W. Oliver, Jr., R. Smith, H. G. Lloyd, M. Edwards.

At the Monongahela House, General Meade was received by the military and civil authorities, and became the guest of the Eighteenth Division of the National Guard, Major General Geary.

General A. L. Fearson received General Meade on behalf of the military, and Mayor Brush on behalf of the citizens.

The Procession.

The various Posts of the G. A. R., military and civic organizations, and the several divisions, formed in line at the appointed hour, with the exception of the Division commanders, but of course considerably more time than was allowed was required to accomplish this.

At two o'clock precisely a gun was fired from the Monongahela wharf, between Grant and Smithfield streets, which was the signal for the Chief Marshal and staff to move up Grant to Smithfield street and Third avenue, and the formation into line of the several brigades. A second gun was fired, the signal for the first brigade to wheel into column by platoons. Five minutes later, when the last gun was fired, the procession began its march in the following order:

Squad of city police in charge of Lieut. Wilmot.
General Meade and Staff, Major General Geary and Staff, Marshal and staff officers.
Brass Band from Cumberland, led by T. F. Kirk.
100 members of Post No. 3, G. A. R. in buggies and on foot in charge of Major E. A. Montooth.
Committee to receive Soldiers Orphans, Messrs. Stone, Shinn and Hubbard in buggies.
Eight wagons containing orphan girls from Phillipsburg and Uniontown.
Omnibus and six carriages containing Pittsburgh and Allegheny orphans.
Eleven wagons containing the orphan boys from the two schools.

THE MILITARY.

General G. G. Meade and Major General Pearson commanding Eighteenth Division National Guard of Pennsylvania and staff.
Assistance, The Post was accompanied by honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and citizens, Ade Lincoln Temple of Honor, Iron City Temple and other societies. The participants assembled at the Diamond, corner of Juniata and Beaver avenue at seven o'clock, and marched up Beaver avenue to Montgomery, up to Jackson, thence to Mount Union Cemetery.

The school children, under the charge of the Principals, preceded the procession, taken up positions on the north side of Main Avenue, during the passage of the procession into the Cemetery the children presented each a handsome floral design or wreath, and sang the Soldiers Memorial Hymn. The procession formed round the central plot, where the ceremonies, the prayer, the singing of hymns and the dirge by the band. Hymn, "They Sleep in Glory."

Address by Post Commander. Hymn—"Blest are the martyred dead." Prayer by Rev. Joseph Kerr. Hymn—"Let the dead have rest and true rest." Placing of flowers on graves of comrades enclosed in square by centre plot, assisted by Rev. Baird. Dirge. Oration by General D. Leasure.

At the close of the ceremonies the comrades, assisted by others, placed flowers on each soldier's grave. The procession went to the Tree Hill Cemetery, where, with appropriate ceremonies, the soldiers' graves were similarly decorated. A squad of the Mayor's police were in attendance at each cemetery, to preserve order.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Col. J. W. Patterson, Post No. 151, G. A. R., of Birmingham, had charge of the decoration ceremonies on the South Side, and early in the morning was arranging for a proper observance of the ceremonies. A large number of citizens turned out, and the members of the Post were assisted in their decorating by the Allegheny Cornet Band, of the East Birmingham Methodist Episcopal Church, and also those of the Birmingham Methodist Episcopal Church, the members of the Red Men's organization, Mt. Oliver Hook and Ladder Company, and Walton Rose and Mechanic Companies. The exercises at the several places, as follows: Zimmerman's Cemetery, Concord Church, Lutheran and Catholic Graveyards, the Catholic, Methodist, and Lutheran Cemeteries, were very impressive. Detachments of the Post visited these various places, and strewed upon the graves of all the soldiers buried therein the choicest of flowers, and the bands, two in number, performed most mournful dirges.

The Soldiers' Orphans.

The presence in our city yesterday of the soldiers' orphans of the Uniontown and Phillipsburg Soldier's Orphan's Schools, was by no means an unimportant or unimpressive feature of the occasion as they were never here before together.

THE DELEGATION FROM PHILLIPSBURG.

Those from the Phillipsburg School, numbering 120 in all—69 girls and 61 boys, in charge of their Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Taylor and ten of the lady teachers, reached the city at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and were escorted by a delegation of the G. A. R., which met them at the depot, to City Hall, where Mr. Lee S. Smith and others of the G. A. R., as well as some of our most prominent citizens—Barclay Preston, C. W. Batchelor, and H. J. Moore, Esqs., and the ever welcome, patriotic ladies of the city, had prepared a bountiful repast. It comprised everything good and substantial, and the children partook of it in a way. The boys wore small straw hats and uniforms; the girls pink calico dresses and brown hats trimmed with blue ribbon. Every other girl had a silk flag in her hand, and every alternate girl a bouquet of flowers.

After the refreshments had disappeared of and while waiting for the arrival of the pupils from the Uniontown schools, to wear away the time, Mr. Taylor had the boys, who were mostly from nine years old, and the least boy in the school, recite the piece he was to speak at the monument, namely: "A Speech on the Battle of Gettysburg." The piece is a parody on Tennyson's "Six Hundred," and was written by Mr. Taylor, superintendent of the school. The piece was rendered in fine style, the speaker winning the encomiums of all who heard him. The girls sang the "Memorial Tribute of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphans," written by Miss Maggie N. Taylor, beginning:

"Honor the brave true-hearted,
The heroes of our land."

The children all apparently love their Superintendent and teachers, and the expression of gratitude upon their faces as they partook of the meal spread before them, forced upon those who had helped to provide for them, the conclusion that the little ones also loved them. We are sure they did, and it is certainly a pleasure to know of the city in so well supplied with such institutions of patriotic people. Mr. Taylor informed our reporter that notwithstanding there have been 61 boys confined in the school during the past six years, not a single death has occurred, though many have been received in a terribly diseased condition.

THE UNIONTOWN DELEGATION.

About one o'clock, the train on the Connellsville Railroad, which, had it not been for an accident, would have arrived at ten o'clock, got in, and the children of the Uniontown school were met upon it, were conducted to City Hall, under the escort of a committee of the G. A. R., and treated in like manner as those of the Phillipsburg School. They were 130 also from this school, 38 girls and 92 boys, the former wearing pink calico dresses and light straw gypsey hats trimmed in blue, and the bo

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

THE presence among us of the honored Commander of the Army of the Potomac, General MEADE, lent an additional gratifying zest to the public patriotic proceedings of yesterday. The welcoming cheers and mottoes of the thronged and bannered streets did but fairly represent the sentiment with which this community regards the "Hero of Gettysburg." Our people are not given to man-worship, but they have a quick eye to discern and a warm heart to acknowledge such heroic leadership and service as that which our distinguished visitor gave to his country throughout its time of need. Not clamorous for praise, not hungry for popularity, nor envious of other's distinction, finding his happiness in the performance of his work—firm and steadfast, not blown about with breaths of varying zeal—

"Standing four-square to all the winds that blow"—

whether at Gettysburg, Antietam, or before doomed Petersburg and Richmond, always quiet, vigilant, unobtrusive, with heart and eye single to his country's cause. These are the men whose solid merits sink their way into the deeper affections of the people, winning grateful love and remembrance in all the after years, and proving that the path of duty is the only true path to enduring glory and honor.

THERE is being prepared in Washington a list of the Government appointments, for the purpose of showing what share Pennsylvania has received of the patronage dispensed by General GRANT, both as to the number of persons who have received appointments and the money value of the same. It is expected that the exhibit will be something rather remarkable, not only in proving how extensively and systematically Pennsylvania has been overlooked, but how out of all proportion have certain other States, Ohio and Illinois for instance, been rewarded. The list or map is designed for the enlightenment of General GRANT, with the view of securing justice to Pennsylvania: and if proper heed is paid to it, it cannot fail of being effective. It is to be remarked that this labor has been undertaken in no other than the most friendly feeling for the President, in the conviction, however, that he has fallen far short of doing Pennsylvania full justice, and that he really needs to be enlightened to repair past shortcomings, more especially as her Republican State Convention has placed him in the advance for the campaign of 1872.

BRISK breezes have sprung upin numerous quarters of Ohio in opposition to the VALLANDIGHAM platform, and already there are conclusive signs that the "departure" is more likely to prove the destruction than the salvation of the party. In fact, whatever VALLANDIGHAM has ever done or undertaken has uniformly proved detrimental and generally perfectly ruinous to the party. He has never yet made a successful movement. Although he has had the tact frequently to enlist the party under his banner and leadership, yet in nothing has he succeeded finally except in bringing upon it defeat and disgrace. In Ohio it is already divided on the issue he has raised; and though the evidence in Pennsylvania is not yet as conspicious, it is no less indisputable that the action of the Harrisburg Convention ran a bolt straight through the party. Although the *Post* here finds it not difficult to turn "Black Republican," the operation many strong men of the party hereabouts refuse to undertake, while others still, though seeming to do so, confess their disgust at the tactics which have imposed the necessity on them.

WE learn that,upon maturer reflection, and in deference to the almost unanimous sentiment of the community, the Building Committee of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monumental Association have reconsidered their action in the matter of the inscription of their names on the shaft, from which these were erased on Monday night. It affords us unmixed pleasure to be able to record this fact, which is alike creditable to the patriotism and good sense of the Committee. In front of the holy dead the living should stand reverently and meekly, and it was therefore manifestly improper to turn the cenotaph to other purposes than those of consecrated affection for our sleeping heroes. But while this is so, it is still eminently right and proper that the committee who have had the erection of the monument in charge should have their names connected with it. It was not fit that these should be cut into the granite, but it is every way fit that, with a minute and faithful history of the monument, their names and those of all others who have helped to build it shall be engrossed on parchment or electrotyped in a durable manner, and deposited in the crypt of the monument, or preserved in some other suitable way, for the information and satisfaction of those who are to come after us. We hope this will be done.

TWO or three weeks ago we alluded to a dastardly Ku-Klux outrage perpetrated at Newberry Court House, South Carolina, on an inoffensive colored man, who, in defense of his wife and family, shot and severely wounded one of the cowardly ruffians, who was subsequently arrested and put under bonds to appear at the next session of court. This wounded criminal was a few nights ago murdered at the house of a friend with whom he was staying, and it is stated upon good authority that he was killed by other members of the gang to prevent him from testifying against themselves or the order. This is the strongest proof which has yet been given of the existence of the Ku-Klux as an organization, and of the desperate character of its purposes. Now let the proper authorities ferret out the perpetrators of this last enormity, taking no rest until it is done. When the South has had one or two convictions and executions under the Ku-Klux law she will begin to have peace. This should be made a test case. The villains who committed the murder can be discovered. Any shrewd detective can unravel a far more intricate mystery than this. Let the evil-doers be captured, though it should take months to bring it about. Decision and success in this matter will go a long way to give the South order and security. But failure or feebleness will give the Klan a new lease of life. Push it.

FLOATING ISLANDS were known to the ancients. The younger PLINY refers to several which were covered with reeds and rushes so firmly that sheep strayed out upon them, and thus were sometimes floated away. In modern days, too, such masses have often formed in large rivers, carrying out involuntary passengers of swine and kine to sea. A short time ago tidings of a new discovery of similar character came from Victoria. Portions of that colony are traversed, it is said, by rivers which flow into a system of parallel lakes, separated from the ocean by long sandy ridges which have but one navigable opening. The island-like are formed by alluvial deposits which are brought down by the rivers from the mountain districts. One of these was recently discovered by the master of a trading vessel, directly where the deepest channel had been before. Upon it were several large droves of pigs, which fed on contentedly as the tide swept them toward the sea. It is stated that so long as the wind drove it in that direction the infant island bore exactly for the ocean, but (perhaps luckily for the pigs,) a change of wind came, and it sailed back again to the exact spot which it had left. We mention the matter partly for the reason of its novelty, and partly because it so strikingly resembles the new departure of Democracy. A few weeks ago and it seemed almost certain that the young island was drifting bravely, buoyantly and surely from the squish river marshes to the broad and open sea. Tide and wind were both in its favor, and the cattle which browsed upon it looked as if they had thoroughly made up their minds to a voyage of discovery. But within a few days the wind has shifted. It blows strongly from the South, and the Northern current is not powerful enough to overcome the breezes from the opposite quarter. It has already drifted back to the exact spot from which it started, and there it will probably remain, circling uncertainly about, while the great ships come and go, and wonder at the singular phenomenon. Now the question is, who owns the pigs?

DEATH UNDERGROUND.

THE WEST PITTSTON HORROR.

Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury—The Blame Divided Between the Company and the Mine Inspector—Statement of One of the Men Taken Out Alive.

A dispatch from Pittson, dated May 30, says: Nothing but the smoking ruins remain to mark the spot where twenty brave miners lost their lives, and eighteen others so nearly dead that little hope remains for their recovery. Thomas Edwards and son, and two young boys are well enough to be about, but the effects of the terrible ordeal, through which they passed are plainly visible; but two have died since last advices, John Burroughs at eight o'clock last evening, and Andrew Morgan, the first man taken from the shaft, at eight o'clock this morning. In visiting the families of the dead to-day, we find that the grief of the sorrow-stricken members is in no way abated. Intense agony is depicted on every face, and all are overcome with uncontrollable sobbing. Hundreds of people from neighboring towns have visited the sick and dying, and the scene of the terrible calamity has all day been viewed by large delegations from abroad. The features of the corpses when taken from the mines were frightfully distorted, and horrible and ghastly to look upon; but since being laid out they have relaxed, and are now as placid and regular as if asleep. Several of those still alive are insensible, and it is almost certain that most of them will die, notwithstanding the great care and attention bestowed upon them. Twenty-three of those in the mine had families, some of them as many as nine children, and all more than one.

The real terror of this dreadful disaster can only be imagined by one whose sad duty has compelled him to see with his own eyes the woe and anguish everywhere visible. Description is impossible. The funerals of the dead will take place to-day, and the ceremonies will be very impressing. The bodies of George Cull, Benjamin Jones, John Lloyd and David Edwards will be taken to Hyde Park for burial beside those killed in the Avondale disaster. All business will be suspended, and the citizens will turn out en masse.

The coroner's jury met at ten o'clock yesterday. Thomas Phillips, sworn—The first time I ever worked in the mines was at West Pittston; was weighing coal there on Saturday. I first heard the alarm at the foot. Two footmen helped me to push the car of coal in the carriage, and hearing the signal, pushed it off again. John Jones is the only man who came up with me. I ran to the speaking pipe, but could get no answer. Told footmen to give four raps, but received no answer. Put on my coat and locked my slate and hooks up in the scales. I went to the feet of the shaft and got on the carriage and went up. I did not go back in the mine that day while the men were at work; did not know what the alarm of danger was; was never informed. It was my duty to give the alarm to the men; have worked there about twenty-one days. John Jones was inside boss. He was not there when the rapper struck; think I went up in a third carriage; was weigh master for the first time on the day of accident; was footman before I took the place of a man who was either discharged or changed to some other place.

Robert Cox, sworn—Am a miner; commenced about the eighth of May; have mined coal about eight years; I think the ventilation was very bad; I was driving an air course and after I had it done I came out with six men on account of bad air; we told the boss about the men having to stop to account of the new air course; it is the business of the weighmaster to give the alarm.

The jury, after hearing the testimony of witnesses till six o'clock last evening, adjourned to meet today.

The jury yesterday afternoon took the testimony of Mr. Burden, the inspector of the mines. From the character of the testimony the full place the responsibility of the accident partially upon the inspector and partially upon the company. The inspector states that the company had no right to have more than twenty men at work at one time. At the time of the accident there were forty-seven in the mine.

William R. Davies, one of the miners taken out alive, made the following statement to-day: I am one of the men who have so narrowly escaped death in the West Pittston mine. I now feel extremely weak and exhausted, and very dizzy in my head as well as sick at my stomach. At the moment when I first heard that the breaker was on fire, I was hard at work in my chamber in the mine. As soon as the alarm was given, and we understood the exact nature of the danger, we all came together as quickly as we could find one another in the gangway at the foot of the shafts, and, finding it impossible to attempt to get up, and knowing that there was no other way of escape, we decided at once to build a barricade, and to shut ourselves in behind it. We had one thing of the greatest importance in our favor, there was no furnace in the mine, and the air was therefore shut up by a large fan which drove it down. We were perfectly well aware of the fact that our lives depended almost entirely upon the barricade we were building, and we therefore made it as strong as we could. We made it by running cars of coal, large lumps of coal, and then fitting them closely together in a stout wall. When it was completed we knew that it was a perfectly secure barrier against the fire. We then gave the closest attention by listening to what was going on outside, for ten or three hours at least. After the barrier was finished we could distinctly hear the noise at the top of the shaft. After that time the assaulting party could come upon us all that we should never be taken out of the mine alive. The reason of this change of feeling was that so many of us began to feel drowsy, and we knew that it was the effect of impure air. After this we quite resigned ourselves to the death which seemed certain, and went to work to make our preparations to meet it. We held a prayer meeting, with singing and prayer, and at last we gave each other parting entreaties and kisses, each of us bidding every man an affectionate farewell, with the hope of meeting one another in heaven. We of course thought much of what could be done to attract the attention of the men outside, who we knew were doing all in their power to deliver us, so that we would be freed as soon as possible, and no time be lost in search of traces of us. For this purpose one man was sent to the gangway at the foot of the east shaft, who wrote with a piece of coal on the outside of the door of the east gangway, that we had barricaded ourselves behind it. You will excuse me, I know, from trying to remember anything more, or from taking further pains, as I am too weak; but as soon as I recover my strength I will be glad to recall and describe, in full detail, everything that occurred in the mine.

It is believed by the physicians attending him, that Davies cannot possibly recover, having inhaled the poisonous gas for too long a time in the mine.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday to consider the cause of the disaster, and to express sympathy with the sufferers.

Good Effects of Savings Banks.

The Massachusetts legislative committee, appointed to consider the subject, decided against the proposition to increase the tax on Savings banks, and in closing their report say:

The growth and development of the savings banks of Massachusetts is one result of our institutions, of which we may well feel proud. It is without parallel in history, that such a spirit of economy and thrift has been stimulated among a people, and such large sums of money have been cared for by men, under the pressure of no responsibility except that of public opinion, at so small an expense and with such almost unexceptionable integrity. Nearly one-third of all the population are to-day depositors; and there is not a woman, a child or a foreigner, however ignorant, that does not understand about our savings banks, their advantages, their security and their liberality. They have become the chief, almost the only place of deposit for all the industrious working classes, and have proved one of the most effective methods ever devised for approximating the laboring man to the advantages and importance of the capitalist. The little savings, of no appreciable value when in the pockets of each depositor, and too often a temptation to dissipation or extravagance, become, when aggregated in the banks, the great sums which, flowing out through the channels of enterprise, dot our country with happy, frugal homes, or fill our cities with costly and elegant structures, and our streets with the activity and din of business. And each depositor, whether his part be $10 or $1,000, reaps his full share of the advantage, and is entitled to his full allowance of the credit."

It is stated that thirty-three per cent. of the deposits in the banks is held in sums of from five to two hundred and fifty dollars. The depositors are classified as to occupations as follows: Public officers and professional men, three per cent; artists and mechanics, twenty; laborers, twenty-one; merchants, clerks and traders, two; servants and waiters, seven; soldiers and seamen, twelve; children, women and others whose occupation is unknown, twenty-seven per cent.

IN a life-insurance suit from Kansas, brought by the relatives of a man who had committed suicide, and in which the ground was taken that as the act was committed in a fit of insanity, the company was liable for the amount of the policy, Justice Miller of the United States Court charged that there was no presumption in law, *prima facie* or otherwise, that self-destruction was evidence of insanity. The act of a suicide must be shown to be the result of insanity. The party must have been moved to the act by an impulse that he could not resist. If such a state of mind existed, the company must be held liable; but if the party, in the exercise of his ordinary faculties, had become angry, excited or distressed, so that he preferred death to life, the act of suicide was his own, and the company could not be held liable. A verdict was rendered against the company.

THE Helena, Montana, *Herald* notes the conviction and punishment, by the United States Court of that Territory, of two whisky traders, and says it is the first instance where justice has been meted to the violators of the law regulating trade with the Indian tribes. In one case judgment was rendered almost entirely upon Indian testimony.

GOVERNOR POTTS, of Montana, has been advised of the intended visit of a committee of the Ohio Soldiers Colony to that Territory for the purpose of examining localities with a view of settlement. A cordial reception awaits them.

THE cost of the recent coal strike, which lasted for five months and a half, or one hundred and thirty-eight days, it is calculated, has amounted to a total loss of wages to the working people of over twenty millions of dollars. Thus the thirty thousand miners who have been idle could earn $2.50 a day, making an aggregate of $75,000 for each day, or $10,320,000 for the whole strike. Again, it is estimated that forty thousand working people, including railroad men, drivers, coal handlers and iron workers were thrown out of employment, who, at the average of $2 a day, could have earned the sum of $80,000 a day, or $11,040,000 during the period of idleness caused by the want of coal. Adding these two sums together, we have $21,360,000 as the actual loss in money to the working people in the coal and iron regions.

IT is announced on excellent authority that more than half a million pounds of willow leaf were made up at Shanghai last season, and palmed off as green tea. This willow leaf as prepared cannot be distinguished from green tea by the eye; but to cover the difference in taste, it has to be mixed with tea before being sold. It can be produced at a cost of about four cents a pound, and can be used in the proportion of twenty to forty per cent. of the whole mixture—so that it is easily seen what a profit the "little game" can be made to represent to the seller.

Pennsylvania gave birth to seven members of the present United States Senate and thirty-six members of the House of Representatives.

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensual pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of inanitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs arousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as the vicious mind do if an alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. To infuse a new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wage the battle with the resolve to rescue the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which it ey have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

THE LATE JUDGE WILKINS.

Striking Incident of His Last Hours, Published for the First Time.

Colonel Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," gives some reminiscences of our late fellow-citizen, Hon. William Wilkins, who died at Homewood, near Pittsburgh, June 23d, 1865, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He says:

Revered for the habits and manners of good society, and well educated, he was one of the most agreeable of men; and yet, while mingling much in fashionable life, he had confessedly few of its vices. I have seen him many an evening, when jollity, wit and humor ruled the hour, yet he never touched a glass of wine, and was the chief attraction, by his endless flow of spirits and his peculiar magnetic amiability. When I was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, in 1857, before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. Wilkins was a member, I felt that we should have exchanged places, and that the post for which I was selected ought to have been tendered to him, and called upon him to make the suggestion. His answer was characteristic: "Ah, my young friend, I have seen the elephant, and it is quite time that you should have an opportunity of making his acquaintance," a luxury, by the way, which General Cameron stepped in and reserved for himself.

Colonel Forney says he is indebted to Dr. Jonas R. McClintock for the following striking incident of the last hours of his venerable friend, Judge Wilkins, now for the first time published:

Judge Wilkins stored in the unimpeachable integrity that marked the "bench," and jealously guarding his own status in the profession by well and carefully-determined conclusions. It was a treat to listen to his criticisms on the public acts of the various departments of the Government as they were inspired during the recent rebellion. It was a current on which he delighted to glide, affording invigorating exercise and cheering an intellectual appetite that accompanied him through life.

On the occasion of a several days' anticipated visit, during the last few weeks of life, from his nearest neighbor, a medical friend, who was prevented from making his customary call, he was found in a half-reclining position on his couch, in pleasant conversation with the members of his family and friends around, whilst the notes of the little birds that had become wedded to the broad piazza, covered by his punctual supplies, broke upon his ear their joyous song of thanks.

After a pause, hesitating to mar this lovely patriarchal picture, the defaulting visitor entered the open September door, to whom the Judge turned, and after words of sharp but playful rebuke, closing with feeling simple apology for apparent neglect in sickness at home, he said: "You cannot guess, Doctor, how I have passed some of the tedious hours in my cot." Pausing for a moment, he continued: "I have been trying Jefferson Davis for high treason. I have gone through the whole formula with the solemnity of a great State trial: the court properly constituted, the jury empanelled, and the prisoner arraigned, the latter answering to all the counts in the indictment, 'Not guilty.'

"In opening the case for the United States, I took occasion to assure the court that I would economize its valuable time so far as the prosecution was concerned, and closed the case of the State in half an hour.

"The first witness called to the stand was General Longstreet, who, having been duly sworn, stated, in answer to an interrogatory, that he had commanded the armed forces of the Southern Confederacy, who had invaded the District of Columbia, and within the limits of the city of Washington had killed and wounded more than a hundred Union soldiers, and that in so acting he had but obeyed the order of the chief commander, General R. E. Lee. Waiving further questions, the witness was discharged, and Gen. Lee called and duly sworn, who testified as to his position in the Confederate service, his allegiance to Longstreet, and his subordination to Jefferson Davis, President and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, from whom he had received instructions to invade Maryland and the District for the purpose carried out by his Lieutenant-General. At this point I closed and rested my case. After hearing the defense, and without a word of argument, I asked the jury to render a verdict of guilty. His fate was then sealed. The defense of want of jurisdiction—too late in presenting and weak if entertained—left the prisoner's counsel to a silent submission, and he was duly convicted.

"Yet in mercy I looked at the matter in another light, and to that end constituted myself the leading advocate of the prisoner. After solemn arraignment, the calm, worn, but indomitable offender, who did not appear to shrink from the bloody consequences of his acts, or tremble at his own fate, followed my judgment and counsel as his only hope for the future, to the question put in the ponderous tones of the Clerk—'Guilty, or not guilty?'—said: 'May it please the Court, I answer guilty! not morally, but politically guilty. Permit me to say further, the first lessons that fell on my ears at the feet and stone of my father—the first political teachings received at the feet of the wise and learned men of the academy and the university, and vindicated by the universal sentiment of those with whom I mingled in Southern homes, compelled me to the doctrine inculcated by the Virginia resolutions of 1798, teaching allegiance as first due to the sovereignty of my State, subordinating that of the General Government.'

"This may in your wisdom, and in the judgment of the world, be determined a high crime; but I submit that it was done in the faith of the grave and with the belief, however misguided, of conscientious duty.

"I therefore throw myself on the judgment of the court, and ask its merciful recommendation to pardon.'

"I," said the Judge, "felt that this was his only chance of escape.

"Thus have been filling up my time, dreaming myself away in the sturdy hope for an early return of fraternal feeling among the States."

Standing on the very verge of the grave, after an eighty years' buffet with the world, pleasantly rehearsing the line of thought that had occupied his last hours, forgetting his weariness and weakness in fond grasping treasure by the throat, and then turning from the sacrifice and counselling of his frank acknowledgment as could not fail to reach the magnanimity of the authorities so deeply offended—such was the loved, not faultless sage of "Homewood" during the fortnight that transpired before the golden bowl was broken, or the fountain of his own choice placed upon his bier.

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become,
As they draw near to their eternal home;
Leaving the dull, cold world a little while,
They stand upon the threshold of the skies.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

Better Men Coming—Fancy Prices for Town Lots—Chances for Mechanics and Manufacturers.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., May 22, 1871.

To describe this country now, with its fields of grain richly turning to gold; its orchards all laden with fruit; vegetation blooming luxuriantly on every hand; splendid, substantial improvements rising at the touch of the enchanter's wand; to describe all this minutely would require too much of your valuable space, and, hence, I shall, as heretofore, confine myself to unvarnished facts.

A better class of emigrants are coming—men of means and capital, who possess foresight and judgment—who see that this great center of trade and travel must sooner or later attract enterprise, and receive the magic stroke of capital and energy. Lands have risen fifty per cent. in this immediate vicinity the past three months, as was evidenced in the sale of the real estate of the late Gen. Moore. Lots that could have been purchased a few months ago for one hundred dollars brought from two to five hundred dollars. The whole business part of the town, 160 by 120 feet, brought thirty-eight hundred dollars. There will be erected this summer on these lots five substantial, two-story business houses, and at least fifty dwellings. No town in Tennessee is improving more rapidly than this. Parties who have purchased elsewhere came here to buy lots, intending to move here when possible. Our lands produce grasses in luxuriance, and attention is strongly attracted to stock raising and wool growing. Grape culture is also a grand feature of enterprise; no country excels this for grapes; wild grapes almost equal to the Concord in quality and size, have been found in the woods along our streams. We will have an immense crop of peaches and an abundance of apples and plums. I am sorry to say that I am still compelled to bring agricultural implements stores, everything in the shape of anything else being from the North; when here the grandest openings await the capitalist and mechanic. A number of mechanics have written relative to business, but having no capital, were compelled to desist. A few persons, lacking sense, industry and common honesty, have left this for the country's good, and are bawling about the maltreatment they have received, and disparaging the country when to my certain knowledge, their timothy hay sold here at $30 per ton, and down their red hot *proclivities* for liquid form. Of course, suffering and bankruptcy was the result. Good management here, as anywhere, is necessary to successful agricultural enterprise.

W. T. BARNITZ.

Important Purchase of Coal Lands.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

It has been known that for some months past a number of gentlemen connected with the Reading Railroad Company have been buying large bodies of valuable coal lands in the Schuylkill and Mahanoy coal regions, and it has been generally supposed that these purchases were made in the name of the railroad company. During the present session of the Legislature an act of incorporation was obtained, and under it these lands will hereafter be held. They embrace in the aggregate about 8,000 acres in the most valuable and productive coal land in the State of Pennsylvania, including nearly all the large bodies formerly held by individuals and coal companies in the first and second coal fields.

The stock of this new coal company will be held by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, ample authority for this purpose having been conferred by the act of incorporation above referred to. The policy of controlling the ownership of the coal lands that supply the road with traffic has been a favorite one with the present management of the Reading Railroad Company. It is claimed that these lands alone can produce from ten to fifteen millions tons of coal per annum for centuries to come, and it when it is remembered that they are connected by means of a continuous down grade line of the very best character with tide-water at Philadelphia, from which the entire Atlantic seaboard can be supplied with fuel, it will be found that the Reading Railroad Company now occupies a position so impregnable that its tonnage can never be taken from it, as no rival line can interfere with the growth of a traffic which is supplied by lands controlled directly by the transporting company itself. The money required for this new enterprise will be raised by a loan made by the Reading Railroad Company. All of the branch lines of railroads which were owned entirely by the company have been lately merged into and consolidated with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. And a new consolidated mortgage upon all of the property and franchises of the latter company will be issued to secure bonds to the amount of $25,000,000.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Is now almost universally used in "the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley." It is not only the best but the CHEAPEST Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of

ELEGANT AND WHOLESOME

ROLLS, BUISUITS, BREAD, GRIDDLE CAKES, WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, &C.

Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins, which are, to all intents and purposes, hermetic to the action of weather and time.

IT WILL KEEP FOR YEARS IN ANY CLIMATE.

To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it you will thereafter use no other kind.

Put up in ¼ lb, ½ lb, 1 lb, and 5 lb cans, actual weight.

Sold generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
Wholesale Depot, 69 New Street,
MWSSUW NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of the said section, approved the 20th day of March, 1865, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1871,

On and after the 1st day of May, 1871.

Said Taxes can be paid at this Office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1871.

J. F. DENNISTON,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

BLACK SILKS
From $1 to $5 per yard.

Chency Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk. $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.

26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.

Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.

Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.

Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.

Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BLACK GOODS,
COMPRISING

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes,
Percales and Ginghams,
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS, SUITS
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of

LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.

21 Fifth Avenue.

JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES,
Jewelry and Silverware,
AT
ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,
114 FEDERAL STREET,
CORNER OF PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY CITY.

BAILEY & C
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.
MWF

THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY.
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market, (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

10c.	25c.	50c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents., are dated 1874, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 100 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, May 30th, 1871.

If this had been declared a legal holiday, it could hardly have been more closely observed. Business was generally suspended in almost every branch, and if the banks and banking houses had not been compelled to keep open on account of maturing bills and notes, every one of them, we opine, would have been closed.

—We have no transactions in local stocks or bonds to report, but prices are about the same as previously given.

—Government bonds were a fraction higher, and we have only the ten o'clock quotations from New York:

Bonds of 1881	117½
Five-twenties of 1862	111¾
Five-twenties of 1864	111¾
Five-twenties of 1865	111¾
Five-twenties of 1865, new	111¾
Five-twenties of 1867	112¾
Five-twenties of 1868	113½
Ten-forties	112¾
Pacific 6Ts's	115¾

—The Wall street markets opened dull, and lower prices were reported. At 9 A. M. New York Central was 99¾; and sold 99¾; Erie 20, Reading 104½; Lake Shore 114½, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 119½; Northwest 85¾ and 86¼, Rock Island 121½, Fort Wayne 99¾, Mo. Paul 62 and 61¾, Ohio and Mississippi 48¾, Pacific Mail 46¾, and gold 111¾.

At the regular 10 o'clock call prices were off materially. New York Central sold down to 99¾ and scrip 99¾, Erie 20, Reading 118½, Lake Shore 114, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 119¼, Northwest 85¾ and 86¼, Rock Island 121¾, Fort Wayne 99¾, Pacific Mail 47¾, Mo. Paul 61¾ and 61¾, Union Pacific 34¾, Western Union Telegraph 77¾, and gold 111¾.

At the 11:30 call prices advanced sharply. N. Y. Central 99, and scrip 99¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 118¾; Michigan Central, 124½; Lake Shore, 114¾; Illinois Central, 126½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 120½; Northwest, 86 and 86¼; Rock Island, 121¾; St. Paul, 62 and 61¾; Wabash, 64 and 64¾; Fort Wayne, 99½; Ohio and Mississippi, 49; Alton, 110 and 120; R. R. and Erie, 35½; Harlem, 130½; New Jersey Central, 113; Canton, 83½; Western Union Telegraph, 78¾; Quicksilver, 13¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; Adams Express, 81¾; Wells Fargo, 46; American, 56¾; United States Express, 54, and Gold 111¾.

—The Gold and Stock Boards closed at 1 P. M. The closing prices showed a further advance. New York Central 99¾, and scrip 99¾, Erie 20¾, Reading 114¾, Lake Shore 114¾, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 120½, Northwests 86¼ and 86¾, Rock Island 121¾, Fort Wayne 99¼, Mo. Pacific 47¾, Ohio and Mississippi 49¼, Mo. Joe 101 and gold 111¾.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	57½
Catawissa preferred	43¾
Cam. and Amboy Railroad	133½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad	29½
Schuylkill Navigation	23¾
Reading	59¾

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The stock market opened strong, Reading and Lehigh Navigation being the principal features in the move. The former opened at 58¾, and fluctuated between that price and 58¾, several times through the day. The impression was created that the leading operators were "bulling" the street, as at one period it was made to appear weak at 58¼, and at another strong at 58¾. Toward the close, however, it settled down to 58¾, and under a heavy demand sold up to 59 3-16, from which it dropped to 59, and closed very firm. Lehigh rose steadily from 57 to 57¾, on the 1st inst., and was followed by increased business, with a demand for the company's bonds greater than it was ever before. Reports favorable to the business of the Philadelphia and Erie were also afloat, but we are unable to learn how far these reports were verified. Camden and Amboy were dull and dropping under reports that the lease would not be confirmed. Sufficient information has been given before to satisfy the public that the lease would be accepted, and if any stockholders hold off under apprehension that it would not be an advantageous move they need but refer again to the very substantial arguments that they lose nothing in dividends.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 30, 1871.

REMARKS.—This being decoration day, the business, with singular unanimity, have closed, and all business suspended for the day. This is presumably on the part of dealers thus to do honor to the gallant dead who fell in defense of their country's rights. The day is duly and appropriately observed by all, the city being liberally draped with flags, and the preparations for the night are on a grand scale, and will doubtless be brilliant and imposing. We omit our usual market quotations with the remark that there has been an advance in flour of 25c per barrel by mills. We are not advised as to whether stores have followed suit.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 30, 1871.

To-day, at the stock yards, very little business is being transacted; most all the drovers and parties connected with the yards have went to the city to witness the decoration and dedication ceremonies, and, consequently, the place wears a very deserted appearance. The arrivals of cattle this week to this time have been heavy; none are selling and the market is weak and inclined downward; we could not learn of a sale on which to base our quotations. The best cattle will not bring over 6½c this week. The arrivals of hogs are fair, but few selling, and sold at $4 75 for Philadelphia tops; Yorks $4 50. The arrivals of sheep are fair. The demand has fallen off, and they are selling now at quite a little lower than last week. The quality on sale is not very good. One bunch of 95 lb sheep sold to-day for $4 60; from this the reader can form an idea of the condition of the market.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

COMMERCIAL OFFICE, May 31, 1871.

REMARKS.—This being Decoration Day, the oil trade was suspended, dealers being desirous to pay tribute to those who fell in defense of their country. The streets, from early dawn till dewy eve, were thronged with people waiting the time when they could strew flowers on the graves of those who went forth to do battle for their country's dearest rights, and fell in the conflict. Innumerable flags floated in the breeze, music filled the air, serried columns of soldiers marched the streets, giving indisputable evidence that our gallant dead held a dear place in the hearts of their surviving brothers, sisters and friends.

Receipts of Ore and Pig Iron.

The receipts in tons for the week ending yesterday were:

	Ore.	Pig Iron.
Iron Mountain Railroad	3,595	50
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	1,290	320

ORE AND IRON SHIPMENTS.

	Tons.
Pittsburgh	2,250
Steubenville	1,625
Wheeling	2,810
Ashland	1,150
Clifton	275
Pomeroy	975
Portsmouth	125
Cincinnati	2,000
Grand Tower	2,000
Total	11,600

The above is the total number of tons of ore shipped by river, from the 25th of May to the 27th inclusive. Charcoal pig iron shipped during the same time was 1,160 tons. Total number of tons of ore shipped the month of May up to the 27th was 17,566 tons, and the total number of tons shipped this year to date is 73,060 tons. Prospects for the next year are very good. Tonnage is sight for 8,000 tons of ore.—*St. Louis Republican.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛@111⅛.

NEW YORK, May 30—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold quiet and strong at 111⅛@111⅛.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady with limited business.

STOCKS

Opened weak, New York Central selling down to 98½, but the dispatches from the front and the market was becoming quite active when the Board adjourned out of respect to the dead of the Union army. The intimations are that the market will be strong and higher to-morrow.

MONEY

Easy at 3@4 ₱ cent.

STATE SECURITIES.

There was no second call on Southern bonds, but the entire list was steady.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—But little active business to-day, as it is kept by many as a holiday. General ₱ the market for all staple cotton and woolen fabrics was firm and heavy. Hollett, Hank and Quidnick bleached muslins are up higher and sell at 16½c, while Amoskeag brown and blue denims are 16c, and now sell at 16c. Prices otherwise are without important change.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—Cotton active; low middling 19½c; receipts—short sides 10½c; hams 12c; shoulders 12c; sugar-cured hams 15@16c; packed Lard 12c. Corn 70c. Oats 70c. Flour $5 25@6 00.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

May 29.—The market continues steady, with the usual inquiry for the season at previous rates. There is not much changing hands afloat, but it is held at 5@11c for Ohio river and Youghiogheny coal. Retail, the former sells at 12c, and the latter at 15@16c. At the depot 10c. Gas coke at the yards 8c, and delivered at 10c. Hard bought by coke trade 5c, delivered.

Sugar in New York.

Messrs. Carl Amann & Co. report as follows:

Stock (ascertained by actual count, including sugar on the way from)	Hhds.	Bores.	Bags.	Melado.
May 1, 1871	42,262	50,715	168,559	5,056
Receipts since May 1	27,000	27,000	97,300	6,000
Total	79,626	48,953	265,867	11,056
Sales since May 1	26,663	21,622	58,445	2,331
Stock May 23, 1871	52,973	66,931	272,419	8,725
Comparing with stock	89,548	104,196	347,074	2,124
May 26, 1870	68,118	134,462	169,709	2,136
May 28, 1869	42,235	45,500	8,000	6,000

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

China	May 31	Liverpool.
Wyoming	June 1	Liverpool.
Nemesis	June 3	Liverpool.
Batavia	June 3	Glasgow.
Iowa	June 3	Glasgow.
Helvetia	June 3	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	June 3	Havre.
Nebraska	June 7	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 7	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 7	Liverpool.
Fernandina	June 7	Glasgow.
Algeria	June 10	Liverpool.
Europa	June 10	Glasgow.
Java	June 10	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 14	Liverpool.
Wyoming	June 14	Glasgow.
Manhattan	June 17	Liverpool.
India	June 17	Glasgow.
Rio de Paris	June 17	Havre.
Caledonia	June 21	Glasgow.
Columbia	June 24	Glasgow.
Atlantic	June 24	Liverpool.
Sidonia	June 28	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 30, 1871.

River four feet two inches and falling. The Major Anderson will leave at 9 P. M. for Cincinnati. It rained this afternoon; warm and cloudy with indications of more.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmuck.....Lock No. 2.
R. W. Skillinger..Fisher, Parkersburgh.
Argosy.....Goodwin.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Julia No. 2.....Pitman.....Zanesville.
E. Bennett.....Carmuck.....Lock No. 2.

Monongahela two feet six inches and stationary. Glass house two feet nine inches.

This Day's Packets.

Geneva.....U. S. mail line.....8 A. M., 5 P. M.
Portsmouth.....R. W. Skillinger....Fisher, 12 M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet six inches and about a stand. The weather was intensely hot; business quite dull yesterday in the vicinity of the landing being suspended.

THE steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. D. H. Pitman, left for Zanesville in time.

THE river at New Orleans is now two feet ten inches below the high water mark of 1862.

THE low boat Battle left Cairo for White river with nine barges of coal.

CAPTAIN S. R. PATTERSON is receiving freight for the Morgantown, West Virginia, packet, and says he is bound to put it through on time.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Argosy, Capt. Goodwin, 3 P. M. the hour of departure. The fleet clerk is Mr. C. B. Russell, a careful and gentlemanly officer.

A POMEROY dispatch says: The Ironsides, with barges of ore, has laid up here. The Warner has laid up at Antiquity, Ohio. The water is too low for either boat to proceed further.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The Kate Putnam, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, arrived, adding Two barrels more oil to the aggregate of 134,000 now awaiting shipment. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN GRAND STYLE throughout. In the way of accommodations, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with the best of Beds and Bedding. The Halls are kept by the thoroughly organized Fire Department, including the Police, who keep a sharp look-out for Thieves and Pickpockets at Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the "Good Times" of the Past, that further comment is unnecessary.

THE mail packets' communication in the slack water are regularly kept up. Captain Lee is the right man in the right place. Freights are promptly put through just the same as before the accident to Lock No. 2. The boats leave the wharf at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the Commercial office for 50 cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: At the next meeting of the City Council a petition asking that the wharf be sprinkled during the summer will be presented. We hope it will receive attention. Wm. F. Waldo has been appointed clerk of the Sam. J. Hale, in place of John Spencer.

THE Point Pleasant *Journal* says: "Messrs. Maddy & Pusey, on Monday morning last, started from this place with their wharf-boat for the embryo city of Huntington, Cabell county. For the present, this boat will be down with coal, but after which we will be the case for a short time only, as Messrs. Butler, Allen & Co., have their new boat almost ready to float down."

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: The towboat Baltic arrived on Saturday with 220,000 bushels of coal and 30,000 bushels of coke for Illinois Central railroad. Donald left her coal low at Clark's Townboat, forty miles below Memphis, and proceeded to Memphis another yesterday. The Alps and A. J. Baker, with empty coal barges, passed up last evening. The Arkansas river fell seven inches on Sunday, and has six feet in the channel. Our harbor is bare of vessels.

WINONA, MINN., March 27.—At 1:30 to-day the eastern span of the draw on the railroad bridge gave way, precipitating a train loaded with stone into the river. Several persons were badly injured, but none reported killed. Had not engine and tenders been at dinner at the time the accident occurred the loss of life would have been great. The bridge had not been finally keyed up and adjusted. The wreck is now being cleared away for the passage of boats.

MONDAY'S Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The Panther and Baltic passed up for Pittsburgh yesterday with empty tows.

The Belle Vernon arrived from Pittsburgh and discharged about ten tons of Pittsburgh manufactures, after which she passed through the canal bound for St. Louis.

Captain Pink Varble, by the use of sweeps, successfully rowed the new boat Emma C. Elliott over the falls, and landed her at New Albany, where she is to be completed, receiving her machinery and cabin at that place. She will be completed by the 15th of next August, and then enter the Memphis and White river trade.

A COLORED militia company at New Orleans took possession of the ferry "Little Jerry," on Wednesday night, and this is what the *Times* says of it:

"In front of the ferry station were twenty-seven men of company B, of the Third Militia Regiment, Col. Ingraham, in command of Capt. J. G. Brunot. They had marched on board, and when Mr. William West, the collector, previous to starting, requested payment, they refused, on the ground that section eighty-eight of the militia bill, approved April 5th, 1870, gives them free passage over all ferries when going or coming from muster, and Mr. West refused, according to his instructions, to deadhead them, when they coolly waited for the boat to start, and still insisted that they would not pay.

"Finally Captain Badger arrived, and the case was settled by agreement, the captain of the company signing a promise to pay the $2 70 fare if the State does not.

"The militia marched then on board, and the passengers who had collected there during the excitement finally, after an hour's delay, were enabled to cross over to Algiers.

"There was no disturbance, still Sergeant Rooser had fourteen men on hand, who could easily have stopped any attempt at riot.

"The section of the bill makes it a further misdemeanor on any owner or captain of a ferryboat if, by refusal to carry free of toll a militia company, he causes them necessary delay."

The same paper had this: "About five o'clock yesterday afternoon the steam tug Rio Grande, with the steam tug Ocean in tow, ran into the schooner Lizzie Lizer, at the Picayune tier, staving her rail in on the port side, and causing several other damages.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday says: The Bill Henderson is lying at the upper end of the wharf, and before again leaving will be provided with a new cylinder and new cylinder timbers. Judge E. Lee Brady is in town, waiting for low water to call the Missouline into the St. Paul trade. President Thomas Rhodes will leave soon for Savannah, Ill., to give his daughter in marriage. The young lady's brother, Porter Rhodes, left on the Davenport, yesterday, for the purpose of being present at the ceremony. Capt. Frank McCourt, of the Comet, was on 'change yesterday, having come by rail in advance of his boat. She will be here at ten o'clock this forenoon with 4,500 kegs nail, 2,416 barrels salt, a large amount of window glass, etc. The Rover will go to-morrow from Louisville with two barges coke; returns to Cairo with ore and pig iron, and then another tow here. The Arkansas will probably be here till September. Captain Shaw and Clerk McConnell are in town. James Greenough has gone to Lawrenceville, Penn., to rusticate, and Jno. Greenough is second clerk of the McDonald. One of the steamers which left port this week has a history of some interest. She cleared $110,000 on her first five trips. The gross receipts of ten of her first trips amounted to $92,000. Her passenger receipts one round trip in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade were $15,000. It is said by one well posted that she has made more money than any steamboat owned in St. Louis. Her receipts from New Orleans to St. Louis on one occasion were $8,-000. It is well to bear in mind, however, that this remarkable history of money-making was confined to the war period. It is better to be at peace even if steamboat stock has fallen considerably below par.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

P. S. VANFOSSAN HAS REMOVED TO No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,

And has associated with him Mr. E. L. STROHN, under the firm name of

VANFOSSAN & STROHN,

Who will continue the Commission Business at last named place.

FELT. THE BEST, CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE non-conductor known, for sale by the Original Manufacturer, at the

BOILER FELTING WORKS, 46 Courtland street, New York.

MWF

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Richey Zeigler, 4 bbls oil. Frazier, M & Co, 56 bdls paper. Chas Kelknight, 40 sacks flour. Hippley Backer, 10 bge corn, 100 do oats. J G Rothermel, 1 car reapers. Raiya & Robertson, 1 car headings. H H Logan, 1 car stone. J steward, 16 sacks flour. P T Townsend, 2 casks rhein, 1 bdl wire. J Walsh, 2 bxs coffee. H Strong, 1 bdl axe rolls, 1 carpet rags. Ferguson & Retzel, 6 dozen brooms. J McKee Lusk, 5 dozen brooms. H Hall, 3 dozen brooms. Wm. Burns, 1 car shoe. Coleman, Manns & Co, 1 car stone. Lutz & Waltz, 5 empty s kegs, 1 trunk, 1 bag sacks do. J K Shinn, 1 car lime. J K Holmes, 1 do do. P Stewart, 16 sacks flour. Raiya & Robertson, 1 chopper wheel, 4 bbls dust, 100 ft bearing, 3 iron rings, 3 pulleys, 1 pcs machinery, 1 crk gear complete, 1 trimming machine complete. James McElroy, 10,000 feet lumber. John Wanz, 10,000 feet lumber. Mellin & Forester, 7,500 feet lumber. J M Tyte, 5 s pipes. Mrs J Swindells, 1 lot h h goods. Lutz & Waltz, 30 empty b kegs. M Steel & Son, 25 bags S meal. M Aufferman, 25 empty s bbls. Guy Fleming, 6 bdls tables, 10 bdls chairs. Raiya & Robertson, 1 stove, 10 pkgs, 1 bundle, 2 irons, 1 frame, 1 wheel, shaft, 2 head pointers, complete, 1 stove jointer, complete. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 115 bars iron. A Gerlach & Co, 8 bdls tubes, 1 bdl plates, 5 bf do do. D E Rose, 1st household goods. W G Gilmore, agent, 1 chest carriages. J C Lappe & Son, 1 roll leather. Lewis, Bailey, Driscoll & Co, 1 order. Wells Fargo & Co, 1 package. James McElroy, 6,000 feet lumber. Mullin, Simon & Co, 10,000 feet lumber. McCurdy & McGuinness, 50,000 shingles. James McElroy, 6,000 feet lumber. Mellin & Forester, 7,500 feet lumber. Raiya & Robertson, 2 cars staves. T Otterell, 1 car stone. Shipper & Bro, 1 car stone. Wm. Graham, 2 cars stone. J R Sultzer, 4 bxs washing machines. H Rogers, 1 car coke. J C Pratt, 1 car, 50 empty ash barrels. Superior Iron Co, 9 cars limestone.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

PER SUTHERLAND'S ELECTION.

A S Cahill, 7 sks wool, 1 bbl whisky, 16 bales hay, 200 bbls s bread, 2 bxs. Sterling, 310 sks wheat, 2 bbls sage, 1 coop chickens. W M Rankin, 2 bbls apples, 2 bbls butter, 1 package chickens. Bodfom, 24 bxs bottles. McCracken, 38 sks wheat. R C Pelhamel, 1 ₱ Z—Zeller, 1 ₱ Zeller. Mc—, 1 bale hay. Kramer & V, 10 bbls crackers. Owners, 5 bbls sage, 10 bbls pork, 2 bbls lard, 16 sks oats, 50 do rye, 16 do wheat.

Portsmouth.

PER STEAMER R. W. SKILLINGER.

Leonner & Collom, 115 tons metal. J W Porter, 25 tons pig metal. I Dilworth, 2,000 lbs bacon. D P Rodgers, 2 bbls. C A Wonnecastle, 200 do do. Spencer & McKay, 47 s bls. A Wingfield & Co, 50 s coal oil. Fleming & Hutchinson, J H Conners, 15 pkgs. Snyder & Bro, 2 bxs mdse. Thos. Goff & Co, 5 bdls steel. John Bulger, 4 do, 2 bxs mdse. W Barker, Jr, 3 skewood. Little & Moehling, 1 bbl whiskey.

PETROLEUM.

(TRADE) (MARK) ECLIPSE

LUBRICATING OILS

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

174 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

FRANKLIN, PA.

The above Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most Elegant Style, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The EXCHANGE will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

S. M. MILLS, Proprietor.

ARLINGTON HOTEL

Formerly NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

FRANK M. KERR, PROPRIETOR.

Fifth Ave. House,

OPPOSITE NEW OPERA HOUSE,

ON

EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Best Accommodations.

The Largest Billiard Room in the State.

The Best Place in the City where Pure and Unadulterated Liquors can be obtained.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable,

W. H. STROUP, PROPRIETOR.

St. Clair Hotel,

Monument Square, Baltimore, Md.

GILMOUR & SONS, Proprietors.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, located in the center of the city fronting the Battle Monument, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. Being one of the Public Buildings, and is accessible from all the Depots by the Street Cars passing the door. Underground Tube and Baths on premises. THE HOTEL IS FITTED UP IN GRAND STYLE throughout. In the way of accommodations, the Rooms are well Ventilated and Furnished with the best of Beds and Bedding. The Halls are kept by the thoroughly organized Fire Department, including the Police, who keep a sharp look-out for Thieves and Pickpockets at the Elevator. The Proprietors are so well known in connection with the "Good Times" of the Past, that further comment is unnecessary.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH

PHILADELPHIA.

G. W. MULLIN, A. G. MULLIN

Terms, $3 00 a Day.

The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

CLASS MANUFACTURERS

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Work:

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 29 and 31 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, W. P. HALL.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

GLASS. GLASS.

PHŒNIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,

Manufacturers

WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE

Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.

Office, 74 and 76 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable fruit-sealers in the market.

LIPPINCOTT'S

KEYSTONE

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

BEST, CHEAPEST,

MORE CONVENIENT,

MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS,

NO COMPLICATION OF MACHINERY.

Samples Can be Seen at the Agency,

McClarran & McKennan's,

DRUG STORE,

85 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W.

Our Trade Mark is

(Copyright secured.)

For Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, DYSENTRY AND FLUX.

For Liver and Kidneys it has no equal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. C. BRADY & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AND FOR SALE BY

C. A. STINE & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Merchants, G Wood street, PITTSBURGH, Pa. MWF

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GRAPE PILL.

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EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
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APRIL, MAY AND JUNE

PURIFY THE BLOOD in these months.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Cures all Eruption of the Skin.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Cures the worst form of Blood Diseases.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Enters heartily into the Circulation of the Blood.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Beautifies the Complexion.

All Powders and outward applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old maids and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

ONE BOTTLE IS EQUAL IN STRENGTH TO ONE GALLON OF THE SYRUPS OR DECOCTIONS ARE USUALLY MADE. AND A WINE GLASS ADDED TO A PINT OF WATER EQUALS THE CELEBRATED LISBON DIET DRINK. TRY IT THIS WAY. A DELIGHTFUL BEVERAGE.

HELMBOLD'S

CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS.

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills

A Pleasant, Safe and Agreeable Cathartic.

Helmbold's Catawba Grape Pills

Used in all affections where a Purgative Medicine is needed.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Harmless to a Child, and taken by Children.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Supersede Magnesia, Salts and every other Purgative.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Certain in Effect and Pleasant in Operation.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILL

Is not a Patented Pill.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

Are Composed of CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE AND FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB.

How to Proceed in the Spring and Summer Months to Insure LIFE, NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR.

Purchase Two Bottles of HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA and one Box of PILLS---WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

No better investment can be made for so small a sum.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has PROVED THIS to be the case.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travor, F. R. C. S. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

See REMARKS of the GREAT CHEMISTS AND PILL MEN OF AMERICA.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,
154 North Third street, Philadelphia, Penna.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esteemed Friend: I congratulate you on having the handsomest and at the same time the MOST EFFECTIVE PILL that I have ever known for the purpose intended.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

H. T. Helmbold

Will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them at that time proves their value. All have been benefited by them who followed my instructions, and to-day they stand UNEQUALED to the extent of their sale and UNSURPASSED by any Mendicant in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single HERB, ROOT, PLANT, or scientific preparation.

Pharmaceutical I claim all mine to be and have never patented a single one.

All Stand on Their Merits.

The Pill I have thought of offering to the afflicted for ten years.

They are now perfect, and I shall now stake my time, money and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the pill itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination, no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them.

Instead of the nauseous looking, carelessly prepared Pills vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists, or manufacturers of medicines, lest the medicine made by your obedient servant,

H. T. Helmbold,

Crystal Palace Drug Store,

594 Broadway, New York.

Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and 104 South Tenth streets, Philadelphia. MWF

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

ARTIST MATERIALS.

J. G. RACKOFFN & SON,

Importers in Drawing Instruments,

Oil and Water Colors, and Brushes of all kinds. Give us a call, at No. 161 Smithfield street.

BRUSHES.

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes,

And Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Goods, Notions and Toys, No. 240 Liberty street, corner of Wood.

BANKS.

AMERICAN BANK,

80 FOURTH AVENUE.

Cash Capital.....$200 00

JOHN FLEMING, Pres't. W. FLOYD, Cashier

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY,

92 FOURTH AVENUE.

W. H. EVERSON, President.

W. G. MACKUM, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.

Manufacturers of

The celebrated Vegetable Hair Oils, and Dealers in Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines, &c., 172 Wylie ave.

J. HENDERSON & BROS.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Patent Medicines,

246½ Liberty street.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN,

Manufacturers of all Sizes

Window Glass, Fruit Jars, and Bottles of every description. Also, 32 Wood street.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

FRAZER, METZGER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardware, Cotton, Glass, Carpet, Batting, Straw, Batting Rag, Manilla and

Continued from First Page.

conveyances, public and private, to the beautiful cemetery hill overlooking the town. The exercises were very appropriate, consisting of a prayer by Rev. Mr. Beeson, of the Methodist Church; addresses by Judge Acheson and Hon. Mr. Shallenger, of the Democratic Standard, on the origin, the historical association of the town; decoration of the graves, &c. The whole was so conducted as not to prevent many persons from coming in the evening as would otherwise have done so.

Steubenville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 30, 1871.

Business was generally suspended to-day. The citizens united with the Grand Army in the memorial exercises to which the day was set apart. The turnout was larger than usual, and the ceremonies more impressive. The address by General Anson G. McCook was a masterly production. The Hibernian Society was quite a feature of the procession.

Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., May 30, 1871.

The beautiful custom of decorating the graves of soldiers was appropriately observed here to-day, and although it rained during the entire ceremony, every portion of the programme was carried out. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. S. W. Mills, the address delivered by Rev. G. W. Pepper, and the benediction by Rev. G. W. Preston, and were peculiarly touching and appropriate. The Wooster Cornet Band, Liberty Band and the Wooster martial band furnished the music. The Fire Department and the benevolent societies of our city were in force, and added much to the civil and martial effect of the procession. The address of welcome, in behalf, was a most earnest and eloquent effort. Surgeon J. D. Robison acted as president of the day.

Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 30, 1871.

Decoration Day was not formally celebrated here. A number of lodges, however, performed the solemn rites of deceased soldiers and others quietly visited the cemetery and decked the graves of the fallen heroes with wreaths of evergreens and flowers.

Bucyrus, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., May 30, 1871.

The decoration of the graves of Union soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery was a grand success. Wreaths and flowers were prepared, by fair hands, in abundance. The weather was beautiful. There were over fifteen hundred people on the grounds. Decoration being first in order, on the grave of each soldier were placed wreaths of flowers by old comrades, accompanied by the sounds of martial music, they repaired to the stand erected for the speakers. A grand choir of ladies and gentlemen opened with "Hymn," are the "sacred dead," tune "Old Hundred," followed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Mathison, in which were embodied blessings for those who lost their loved ones and success for the President of the nation. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Mathison, Rev. Mr. Bailey, benediction by Rev. Mr. Sherrard, after which the procession formed in the order marched to the city.

Alliance, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., May 30, 1871.

Decoration Day was generally observed at Alliance. Early in the morning people were present.

A procession was formed on the public square, and escorted by two brass bands, marched to Williamsport Cemetery, where the services consisted of music, prayer and singing, and the decoration exercises. From there to Union Cemetery, where the services consisted of singing by the Mt. Union Glee Club, followed by a very appropriate and eloquent address by Homer Jones, of Alliance, after which the decoration exercises were performed. From here the procession marched to the fairground, where a dinner for the mountiful lunch was served up. From there to the procession moved on to Mt. Union and decorated their graves there. Prayer was delivered an appropriate address, when all returned to town, the day having passed off pleasantly and quietly.

Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., May 30, 1871.

Hear frost, No. 3, G. A. R., barring now and then some asleep fellows, were out in force to commemorate attending the decoration of soldiers' graves, was, on the arrival of the hour to form in procession, gratified to find that their invitation to various societies had been generally responded to. The procession was formed by one o'clock, headed by the Massillon Silver Band, the G. A. R.'s of Post No. 2, all soldiers who fought in the late war, Benevolent Society, German Band, St. Joseph's Society, and the citizens. The procession was a mile long. After arriving at the Cemetery a heavy rain came on, preventing the ceremonies, as was intended. The graves were decorated by the Band, Post No. 2, and others. After which a short address was delivered by Prof. Atwater, of Alliance, when the procession returned to the town.

Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 30, 1871.

The machine shops and stores all closed this afternoon, and every person joined in the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves.

Youngstown, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 30, 1871.

Business here was suspended this afternoon, and all turned out to aid in and participate in decorating ceremonies. The address was delivered by Senator Woodworth, of this place.

Salem, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., May 30, 1871.

Memorial Day was observed here by all the people turnout en masse to honor the nation's dead. All places of business and manufactories were closed, and the public buildings festooned with flags. An immense concourse of people gathered in the town. At one o'clock the procession was formed, extending for more than a mile, in which different orders and societies were fully represented, the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., O. U. A. M., Good Templars and different Masonic Lodges were all there. After reaching the cemetery and the usual ceremonies performed, the graves of the dead were decorated by Capt. Zanbie. Excellent music was discovered by the silver cornet band of this place. The day was beautiful, and everything passed off pleasantly.

Terre Haute, Ind.

By Associated Press.]

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 30.—Decoration Day was very generally and impressively observed in this city. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the citizens turned out in great numbers. The principal features of the occasion were the speeches, addresses, strewing flowers on the graves, etc.

Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—The ceremonies of decorating the graves at the National Cemetery took place to-day. An immense crowd, white and colored, attended. Addresses were delivered by W. B. Stokes and Horace Maynard. Not a grave of the heroic dead was slighted.

Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—Decoration Day was generally observed, most of the business houses closing after twelve o'clock. The courts all adjourned at noon. There was a procession, oration, etc.

Madison, Wis.

MADISON, WIS., May 30.—Decoration Day was duly observed here, many of the prominent business houses and all the State and Federal offices being closed. The procession was a fine one, and a profusion of flowers was strewn over the graves—the graves of the rebel soldiers receiving a generous amount of floral offerings.

Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, ILL., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed in this city in the usual manner. The procession was formed in which soldiers of the late war, white and black, the fire department, public schools and citizens at large took part on foot and part.

Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—The decoration of soldiers' graves was pretty generally participated in by soldiers and citizens. The most noticeable feature of the procession were the inmates of the national military asylum, mostly crippled, who had themselves covered over with fresh green bows, with banners inscribed, "We sincerely mourn our fallen comrades," &c. The entire day was impressive.

Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI, O., May 30.—The decoration of soldiers graves was attended to-day in Spring Grove Cemetery. A procession, headed by the Germania Orchestra, composed mainly of troops from Newport Barracks, two military organizations of this city, one of them colored, the police and a few citizens in carriages. There was no general observance of the day in the city, and the buildings closed except the United States Courts. Owing to the rain, which fell as early as seven and all through during the forenoon, the attendance at the grove did not exceed fifteen hundred. The exercises were simple and brief. Rev. J. T. Noyes delivered a short address, and flowers were then strewn on the graves by the soldiers' orphans.

Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The Government offices were closed half the day. A large crowd assembled at Cave Hill Cemetery, where with music, oration, and impressive services the graves of Union soldiers were decorated with floral offerings.

Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—The decoration ceremonies at the National Cemetery to-day were attended by about four thousand people, who, with the exception of some thirty or forty colored people, were present at prayer by Rev. Baldwin, speeches were made by Judges Lewis and Lee, and the graves were decorated.

Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—The decoration services at Green Lawn Cemetery were largely attended as usual, on account of a shower which came up about one o'clock, however, a crowd of about 1,500 persons assembled, which was presided over by Gen. Hays. The usual ceremonies of strewing flowers on the graves, and an address was delivered by Rev. Col. Mooney.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The decoration of soldiers' graves at the National Cemetery at Jefferson barracks fourteen miles below the city, received more than the usual attendance. Beside ladies, train after train running on the Iron Mountain Railroad as early as nine o'clock, and continued hourly until late in the afternoon. As the usual ceremonies of the day were fired by a United States battery, after which the assembled thousands of men, women and children collected around the stand to hear the oration of the day, and an elegant oration was delivered by Major Chas. E. Pearce in English and Capt. Valentine Grisham in German. The graves were all decorated.

Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 30.—Decoration Day was observed to-day. All places of business closed.

Fort Scott, Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., May 30.—Decoration Day was appropriately observed here.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The principal feature in the observance of Decoration Day here was the dedication of a monument at Rosehill Cemetery to General T. E. G. Ransom. About five thousand people were present.

Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, OHIO, May 30.—The ceremony of dedicating the soldiers' graves was duly performed here to-day. Business was generally suspended during the afternoon.

St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 30.—Several thousand people were in the procession which marched to Mount Mora Cemetery this afternoon to decorate the graves of the dead heroes.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Decoration Day was generally observed throughout the city. All Government buildings and the Stock Exchange closed with a partial suspension of business.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 30.—Decoration day was duly observed here. There was a general suspension of business, and the arrangements were very generally participated in by the people.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1 30 P. M., 1871.

Weather cleared away on the Pacific coast, with decided rise in the barometer. Stormy and rain weather continue at Rocky Mountain stations. Threatening and rainy weather has also been reported from Tennessee, North Carolina and Northern Florida, and has been experienced during the day from Illinois and West Virginia, and the low reported east of New York State. The highest barometer continues on the south Atlantic coast. The pressure has fallen somewhat in the New England States, and more decidedly in the lower Missouri Valley. The temperature has increased on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that light rains will continue for a short time on the New England coast, and also fall in portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Partially cloudy weather, with light southeast and south-west winds will probably prevail on Wednesday, east of the Mississippi river and on the Gulf.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Volcanic Eruption and Earthquake—Four Hundred Lives Lost.

Volcanic Eruption and Earthquake.

SINGAPORE, May 25.—A volcanic eruption and earthquake have shaken the island of Ilax. The country was terribly devastated and four hundred lives lost.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 30.—Arrived off, the steamships City of Paris, City of Baltimore, Maine, Calabria and Tripoli.

HAVRE, May 30.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship Austrian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 30.—Consols 93¼. 5-20s of '67, 90¼@90¾; do 10-40s, 87 97½; 10-40s 88.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d.

California wheat, 12s 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 35s. Red Wheat, 10s. Others unchanged.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Another Flowing Well Struck Near Foster.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 30, 1871.

Another flowing well was struck to-day on the Prentice, Angell & Co.'s property, near Foster. She is flowing through the casing at the rate of 100 barrels per hour. The oil-well flowing now fully two hundred and twenty-five barrels.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 30, 1871.

The latest news from the Prentice, Angell & Co.'s well is that she is flowing at the rate of between four and five hundred barrels per hour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 30, 1871.

Company well No. 3, Angell & Prentice tract, commenced moving through the casing to-day and is now doing about four hundred barrels. This well is about one hundred rods north west from No. 11, and its characteristics are about the same.

MANSFIELD, O.

Crop Prospects Favorable—Ground to be Broken for the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad June 8th.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 30, 1871.

The wheat crop is unusually far advanced at this season, and promises very largely in the vicinity, some claiming they never saw a finer prospect. Fruit promises a fair yield. Corn is mostly planted, but the dry weather is not favorable to it so far.

Ground will be broken for the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad at this end on Thursday, June 8th.

CANTON, O.

Carpenter Shop Burned—Loss $5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., May 30, 1871.

At two o'clock last night a fire broke out in A. J. Kratz's carpenter shop, and in a short time destroyed the shop and contents. He had nearly finished a very fine altar for the new Catholic church, besides other fine work, amounting to several thousand dollars. The insurance policy expired yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1871.

INSPECTION OF THE POLARIS.

The President and Secretary of the Navy will visit the navy yard on Wednesday to thoroughly inspect the steamer Polaris, now lying at the wharf, which has been fitted up for Captain Hall's forthcoming voyage to the north regions. The Polaris will leave here in two or three days for New York, where final preparations for the expedition will be made.

MR. COLFAX STILL IMPROVING.

Vice President Colfax is slowly improving, and was able to walk about his room to-day. He is confident that he will be able to start for his home in Indiana to-morrow.

SAIL FOR EUROPE.

General James Watson, wife and family sail for Europe to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1871.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN DANISH ARTIST.

Henry D. Wenzler, the well known Danish artist, who has resided in this city for the last thirty years in the practice of his art, died this afternoon at the residence of his friend, Dr. Samuel W. Francis, at Newport, R. I.

A PATENT RIGHT SECURED.

S. N. Pike has the right to the patent of Whipple & Dickinson's method of using raw petroleum in generating steam, instead of coal.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

The national convention of State insurance officers continued its sessions to-day. The Committee on Taxes, Fees and Deposits presented its report, through Mr. Bruce, of Illinois. The report set forth that the committee believed in uniformity and full reciprocity between the different States, and suggested that a tax of one and a half per cent. gross premium of every insurance company should be charged in every State, except in the State where it is organized, to be in lieu of all other taxes. In regard to deposits, the committee deprecated the requirement of deposits, and also the passage of retaliatory laws permitting companies of other States to do business there. In the case of the latter, it was recommended that a deposit should be required in the State where organized of at least $200,000, to be held for the benefit of policy holders, and be subject to all its policy holders. In the case of fire and marine companies, no deposits whatever were deemed necessary, except in the case of foreign companies, each of which, it recommended, should be required to make a single deposit of at least $200,000 in the State where its principal office is situated, to be held in trust for all its policy holders. A uniform and compensated schedule fees to be required by the State officers. A resolution that the Executive Committee on Miscellaneous Business was presented by Mr. Skeels, of California. It recommended various reforms in the method of conducting business, especially condemning retaliatory laws, and favoring absolute free trade in insurance in the several States.

BASE BALL.

In the game of base ball between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Stars, of Brooklyn, at the Capitoline grounds to-day, the former won by a score of 7 to 1.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS, May 30.—Delegates are beginning to arrive for the Democratic Convention on Thursday. Vallandigham, Gen. W. Morgan, Gen. McCook and Gen. Ewing are here.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Halifax, N. S., telegram of yesterday says: All efforts to recover the bodies of Captain Matthews and his wife, who were drowned in the Atlantic ocean while at Rocky Mountain station. Threatening and rainy weather has also been reported from Tennessee, North Carolina and Northern Florida, and has been experienced during the day from Illinois and West Virginia, and the low reported east of New York State. The highest barometer continues on the south Atlantic coast. The pressure has fallen somewhat in the New England States, and more decidedly in the lower Missouri Valley. The temperature has increased on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

The Rhode Island General Assembly met at Newport yesterday morning to organize the State government for the ensuing year. After the usual election parade the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers. Walter B. Vincent was elected Clerk of the Senate, and Thomas Cole, City of Bristol, elected Speaker of the House, and J. M. Alderman and John O. D. Leanan, Clerks.

Horace Greeley was announced to leave New Orleans yesterday per steamer R. E. Lee, for Vicksburg, thence by rail to Memphis, where he speaks on Friday evening.

The Nebraska Legislature met yesterday to try the impeachment case of Governor Butler. It will also investigate the burning of the lunatic asylum.

At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Chicago, the report on ministerial sustentation was explained and advocated by Rev. Dr. Jacobus, and adopted. Rev. Dr. Johnson presented the report on domestic missions. It recommends that the old Board of Domestic Missions be perpetuated, in order to retain the real estate and money in the form of trust funds under the Board, and also that members of the Board be elected as follows: Ministers—C. C. Beatty, D. D., N. C. Burt, D. D., R. E. Kenneyhead, Wm. Lord, D. D., J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., E. A. Delamer, D. D., W. Howard, D. D., Wm. Adams, D. D., Jno. McLaren, D. D., J. H. M. Knox, D. D., John McElroy, D. D., John Hall, D. D., R. F. Harbaugh, K. G. Symmes, A. D. Mayo, D. D., Elders—Thomas Lenox, E. M. Dwary, James Russell, Archibald McClure, G. N. Comin, C. C. Beatty, M., D. S. M. Brockett, Henry Harper. The report was adopted.

The directors of the Western Seamen's Friends Society held a meeting at Chicago yesterday.

The Congregational Association of Illinois has appointed Col. C. G. Hammond and Rev. J. Hoy, of Chicago, delegates at large to the approaching National Council, and Rev. J. P. Sullivan, of Galesburg, and H. M. Wood, of Chicago, alternates.

At Chicago yesterday Charles R. Fritsch committed suicide by shooting.

Yesterday afternoon a pleasure boat containing six young men from Warrensville, Ohio, swamped opposite Cott's farm, six miles east from Cleveland, about half a mile from the shore. Three of them, who were unable to swim, were drowned.

Col. Jesse J. Alexander, of Terre Haute, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday. He was until recently Collector of Internal Revenue in his district.

George Walcott, the young man who killed Golden at Frankfort, Ky., some time since, and for whose arrest a reward of $500 was offered, had himself arrested by a friend the other day, and claimed the reward and gave it to Walcott. The latter immediately betrayed the whereabouts of his wife's murderer, who, Walcott was drunk when the murder was committed.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., telegram says: To-day the thermometer ranged from 90 to 96 in the shade, but to-night reports come in of terrific storms on the Hudson between this place and Kingston. At Rondout the railways are flooded, trees blown down and windows smashed in the town. At Esopus a large new ice house was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. At Hyde Park the storm came on at 5 o'clock, and continued for half an hour and a half inches in circumference. Three miles from here, in a northerly direction, hailstones of the largest size were scooped with shovels and baskets full, and whole acres of rye entirely destroyed. At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess and Pine Plains the storm was of the severest character, whose shower after shower followed each other in quick succession. Many grapes were burst in the above sections are very severely damaged.

Honeycomed With Cesspools.

A letter from Montevideo, referring to the yellow fever pestilence prevailing in the city of Buenos Ayres, says: There is much division of opinion as to the origin of the fever, but it is pretty well settled that it was brought in an Italian emigrant ship which arrived from Genoa and Barcelona in January last. As to the cause of the spread and ravages of the disease, any one who has ever been in Buenos Ayres can readily see. The city is built on the flat shore of the river, is without any system of drainage whatever, and for nearly two hundred years the inhabitants have been in the habit of throwing their excrementitious matter of every description beneath their houses. This was done by sinking bell-shaped wells to a depth of fifteen or twenty feet, the sides being straightened with rude brick work. These were reached by small openings on the surface several feet in depth, and through these apertures the filth was deposited in the cesspools below. When the cities became full up to the mouth of the well, a new cesspool was dug elsewhere. This system prevailed over nywhere throughout the city, and from Buenos Ayres is honeycomed by these filthy traps.

In the museum at Cassel, Germany, is a library made from 500 European trees. The back of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree, the sides of the perfect wood, the top of young wood, and the bottom of old. When opened, the book is found to be a box, containing the flower, seed, fruit and leaves of the tree, either dried or imitated in wax.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 30, 1871.

Several officers of the Baltimore Ohio Railroad are holding a conference here with prominent citizens here to-night, discussing the feasibility and prospects of the Chicago extension by this route.

VALIDITY OF COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, May 30.—The Supreme Court has sustained the validity of county bonds for railroad purposes, holding their issue to have been constitutional. Judge Brewer, one of the three justices dissenting.

ANOTHER NARROW-GAUGE PROJECT.

We learn from the Baltimore *American* that the question of building a narrow gauge railroad from Cumberland, Maryland, to Romney and Moorefield, West Virginia, is creating considerable interest at the termini and along the line of the proposed route. A preliminary meeting was held at Cumberland on Saturday, and delegates appointed to the Railroad Convention, which will meet at Moorefield on the 1st of June. The Citizen says that the people of Hampshire county, some days ago appointed a committee to wait upon President Garrett with a view to securing his aid in the construction of the road. We were informed that Mr. Garrett had assured the committee that if they would put the road under construction the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company would guarantee their bonds to the amount of $500,000. However, if the road is to be built, the people along the line must expect to grant the right of way at a low price, and take stock. There is not much inducement for foreign capitalists to take it, as it will be purely a local road, but as it will pay principally the farmers, stock raisers, &c., in the country, it will be a great help to them, furnishing them with a quick, easy and cheap outlet to market.

—On the 13th inst., Governor Geary approved an act granting a charter for a railroad to run from Wilkesbarre to Williamsport, *via* Bloomsburg and Fishing Creek, saying seventeen miles between the terminus of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg roads, connecting with the Sullivan coal fields and lumber tracts. The grades are said to be very favorable. Books for the subscription of stock will soon be opened.

—The disagreements which have prevented heretofore the building of the Jamestown and Ashtabula Railroad, which, when completed, will be the only road under contract immediately. This is a continuation of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, and when completed will give the oil regions a new outlet to the lake. It will be the shortest route to the Pennsylvania coal country, abundantly able to support the road by its local traffic. In this connection it is stated that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have commenced to survey a line from a short distance west of Vienna, to connect with the Jamestown and Ashtabula road, the line will pretty nearly run north through Fowler to Gustavus, there striking the old Vienna line, and thence nearly due north through Kinsman, continuing north in Ashtabula county, until a junction is formed with the Jamestown road. This line would require only about thirty miles of road to be constructed.

—The net earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the year ending May 1st, 1871, against $1,020,786 in 1869. The company have in operation 1,046 miles of road, which cost $20,650 per mile.

—The Union Pacific Railway earned during April, 1871, $626,846 net, against $266,617 during the same month last year. The earnings for the first month this year were $968,401, as against $474,355 last year.

—The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* refers to a report that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company will build west, from some point in Indiana, across Central Illinois, to the Mississippi, at some point between the Illinois line "if a reasonable," says the *Hawkeye*, "to suppose the Company will seek for trans-Mississippi connections at a point farther east. In fact, the Burlington route is by far one of the best connections north, south and west. If they strike at any point between the Rapids, there is no alternative but to come to Burlington. That is reasonable and the chances are good grounds to believe."

Spontaneous Combustion as the Cause of Fires.

The Fire Inspector of Baltimore, after investigation, has concluded that the recent conflagration in that city resulted from spontaneous combustion, on the general subject of the origination of fires, he says:

There is much reason to suppose that a majority of the fires which are reported as of "unknown" origin arise from this same cause—spontaneous combustion. Many fires in dwellings originate in unused garrets, where no fires are used, and into which seldom a lamp is carried. These garrets are the receptacles of old trunks, boxes, &c., and lower cellars where charcoal is stowed fires not unfrequently begin to the surprise of every one, except those who understand the dangerous qualities of this material left undisturbed for weeks and months. Cotton waste from the machine shops, and even bleached cloth, more or less saturated with oil, or greasy from wear, are liable to ignite spontaneously when, massed together in a heap, and in the dark, where the wind does not come and a moderate degree of heat is maintained. In factories of whatever nature, cotton and woolen, flax, hemp, jute, &c., there is produced and deposited a "fluff" of fine particles which floats in the air and settles upon whatever forms the introduction of friction matches. This material lodges in corners and crevices and in the hollow spaces of machinery, and the attraction of particles of iron and steel, or the electricity generated by rapidly moving belts, is also sometimes sufficient to ignite it. Combustion is also promoted by how incendiaries are hartored might be quoted, but the above will suffice to show that a close watch of danger are worthy of attention. The only safety lies in perfect cleanliness and constant care.

An Experiment.

An experiment has been made at St. Petersburg, with the view of ascertaining whether the electric light is capable of being turned to account in night warfare. The trial proved completely successful. With an ordinary degree of fog, the rays from the lamplighters succeeded in lodging every ball in the target at a distance of 1,500 yards. Not merely the bull's eye, but also surrounding circles to a considerable distance, were rendered perfectly distinct, in spite of the darkness of the night.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

IRONTON, O., May 30, 1871.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Passed down: Packet Ohio No. 4 at 7 P. M. Passed down: Fleetwood at 6 P. M. River falling; very warm and cloudy.

H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—River nine feet and stationary. Arrived: Keystone State, Pittsburgh; Evansville; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. Departed—R. H. Hudson, Wheeling. Heavy rain this afternoon.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 30.—Weather cloudy and cool. River still falling, with 3 feet 6 inches in the canal. Departed: Courier, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Paducah; Fleetwood, Ironton; Ohio No. 4, Pittsburgh; Fairchild